

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS  
FIVE CENTS AT NEWS STANDS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1920

{Fourteen} Pages

VOL. XII, NO. 292

## CHINA'S NEED OF AMERICA IN LEAGUE IS STRONGLY URGED

United States Could Best Help Her by Becoming a Member, in Opinion of President of St. John's College in Shanghai

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK.** —With China looking toward the United States as the nation that can do most to help her out of her difficulties, Americans as a nation can best help her by taking part in a League of Nations which will see that righteousness and justice are the motive and the object of all international dealings with China, according to the conviction expressed yesterday to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by the Rev. F. L. Hawks Potts, president of St. John's College, Shanghai, and for 34 years a resident of China.

"China entered the war through our influence," he continued. "We gave her to understand that at the Peace Conference she would get her rights. But she did not get those rights. She virtually lost Shantung. That was a terrible blow to her, both economically and sentimentally."

"Japan's promises about returning Shantung mean return nominally, but virtually she will keep control over the Province. Japan now controls all the harbor frontage in Tsingtao, and she wants to retain that territory as a permanent concession. The rest of Tsingtao, she concedes, can be international territory."

### Extent of Japanese Control

Japan's plan means that she would control all the harbor rights. She already controls the railways and the mines in Shantung. She has guards on the railways. Her own officials, not Chinese officials, try Japanese in the interior. Her influence is very strong at the capital of Shantung. The Governor of Shantung is virtually in the pay, as one might say, of the Japanese. What Japan hands back to China of Shantung will be merely the shell.

The consortium is of tremendous importance. It means that future financing of China's development will be accomplished on the grounds of equal privilege for all, and maintenance of the open door. The consortium, it is hoped, will keep Japan from the orgies of Chinese military leaders, in exchange for which she takes economic privileges and rights as collateral. So the consortium is a great move in advance, if it can be carried through and kept to its agreement.

"What is going on now in China is her modernization. Her apparent lack of success in establishing a stable government has been due to her lack of experience in representative government, to absence of unity among her political leaders, and to the fact that a republic, after all, is contrary to the traditions of her people.

### No Civil War in China

"But there is no civil war in China, as we understand civil war. Parliament failed because it spent all its time in debating a constitution instead of tending to the country's actual needs. This gave the military faction the opportunity to seize the government. Then the strife between Parliament and the military parties resolved itself into a struggle between the military leaders to see who could get the upper hand in the government.

"In this connection it is well to speak of pro and anti-Japanese officials in China. What makes a Chinese official pro-Japanese is the fact that he receives loans from Japan in exchange for pledges of concessions. These deals hold him at the beck and call of Japan.

"The gradual return of opium in some sections of China is due to similar causes. Such men in some of the provinces are allowing the people to plant the poppy seed again. This is especially true in the Province of Fukien, where Japan has extensive interests, and Szechuan. The return of opium is not at all national yet, but it is noted to a certain extent in other parts of the country. But the Province of Shansi, where Governor Yen is progressive, has none. And there is very little in Kiangsu.

"Japan undoubtedly wants dissection in China. The Japanese military party does not want a strong government there. And it is also true that the introduction of morphine into China is largely due to Japanese traders.

### Trend Toward Democracy

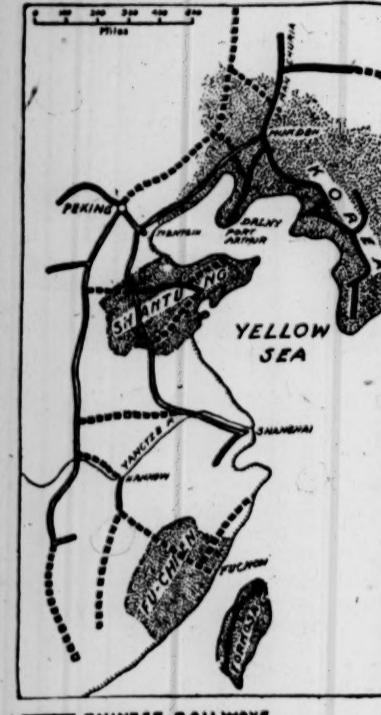
"The whole situation, from a political point of view might not seem to be encouraging, but over against it there is the great trend toward democracy and the growth of national consciousness.

The most striking illustration was the students' protest, the first students' movement backed by the merchant class, a class that is becoming quite important, and the common people. Only about 70,000 students were able to fire the whole country and to cause Peking to allow three officials to resign and change the government's policy.

The Shantung question was the chief cause of this stirring up of national consciousness, yet only the immediate cause. There had been a growing feeling among the students that the government was drifting along without proper policy. The Chinese

have always looked up to their scholars for leadership. That respect for the literati has now been transferred to the students produced by the new education. So that the student movement is of much greater importance than is ordinarily imagined.

"The trend toward democracy is distinct and cannot be stopped.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

**Japan's strangle hold on Peking**

Shaded portion indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control. Map shows the strategic importance of the Chinese lines of communication.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS COUNCIL IN SESSION

Decision Announced to Summon First General Economic and Financial Council Next Year — Hague Project Discussed

London Times News Service

**BRUSSELS, Belgium (Wednesday)** — A public meeting of the Council of the League of Nations was held this afternoon. The British Ambassador acted on behalf of Mr. Balfour at the Council table.

The president stated that the question of Armenia had been referred back to the Supreme Council, that the German protest against the legality of the Council's decision in the matter of Eupen and Malmedy had been rejected, and that the powers had been urged to attend forthwith to the passport question.

Thomas Tittoni, the Italian delegate, reported on the guarantee of the League of Nations in respect of the minority clauses of the various treaties. Any member of the Council, it was recommended, shall have the right to bring to the attention of the Council any infraction, or danger of infraction, of obligations under the treaties, and the Council may thereupon take action. The minorities themselves, or even the states not represented on the Council, have the right to call the attention of the League to their case.

### Hague Project Discussed

On the Hague project for a permanent court of international justice, Leon Bourgeois, the French delegate, dealt with the following points: The obligatory character of the jurisdiction, the retrospective competence of the court with regard to the interpretation of treaties concluded prior to its establishment; whether the court is competent to deal with prize court matters; the question of national judges; relations between the court and the League of Nations; the position of the judges, their salaries and allowances; the question whether, if the basic idea employed in a judgment affects the development of international law in a way which appears undesirable to a particular state, that state may intervene in any way to impose its contrary view.

### Delays in Payments

On the budget it was decided, as reported by Count Quiñones de León, the Spanish delegate, that, in view of the fact that since members of the League, on account of the delays in obtaining credits in their various parliaments, did not always pay their contributions when they ought to do so, up to the present 50 per cent of all the sums received has been handed over to the International Labor Bureau (over whose budget the League has no direct control) thereby placing other services of the League in a very difficult position.

In the future the International Labor Bureau should receive a proportion of each contribution paid up equal to the proportion between its budget and that of the League.

It was decided upon the report of Mr. Bourgeois to summon during 1921 the first general financial and economic conference, one of the duties of which shall be the organization of a permanent economic and financial committee.

## PROHIBITION IS GROWING IN FAVOR

Secretary of Treasury Says This Is His Observation—Question of Entry of Liquor by Diplomats Being Adjusted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia** — When asked about some of the administrative problems of prohibition, David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, said that, in spite of difficulties, the longer prohibition was in force the more firmly it was established in public favor, irrespective of personal prejudice. As indicative of the growth of public approval of prohibition, Mr. Houston recalled that he was in South Carolina some years ago when initial attempts at prohibition were made, with the passing of the state dispensary law and severe restrictive laws regarding the sale of liquor. The measure was so unpopular that it aroused violent opposition and insurrections followed; yet, today, he said, there are probably not 15 per cent of the people in that State who would be willing to have the prohibition laws repealed.

### Liquor for Diplomats

The adjustment of the entry of liquor into the United States intended for the use of persons in the diplomatic service is proceeding satisfactorily, although there are still several points to be cleared up so that the courtesy to foreign representatives and the execution of American laws shall be properly related to each other and both properly respected.

There has been some discussion among persons who have a right to have liquor consigned to them under diplomatic usages as to sending it to themselves and conveying it by automobile, thus obviating the necessity of having it shipped by rail, the railroads not being permitted under the law to transport liquor.

Of course the United States Government has no authority over legations of foreign embassies and representations but it can make representations to their respective governments through the State Department if a situation should arise making it necessary.

Ironing out the difficulties of prohibition enforcement, Secretary Houston and William M. Williams, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, are in frequent conference, and although there may seem to the public to be many obstacles, progress is being made.

### Arrests in Detroit

Efforts to correct abuses in Detroit, Michigan, as a part of the border cleanup are indicated by the arrest in Detroit of five men charged with having in their possession hundreds of counterfeit revenue stamps, bottles, labels and quantities of fermenting whisky mash. Warning was issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue yesterday against "bottled in bond" bootleg whisky. Similar investigations of alleged counterfeiting of revenue stamps, which are expected to lead to further arrests, are being made in other parts of the country. The men arrested are said to have made a detailed confession. Some of the whisky labels bear the name of a Canadian brand. The mash was turned over to the city chemist of Detroit for analysis.

"Bottled in bond" on the label of a bottle of whisky sold by a bootlegger, even when the bottle has been fixed to it what apparently is a revenue stamp, is not a guarantee that the contents were not manufactured by the bootlegger himself and contain no wood alcohol or other injurious substance," said the Bureau of Internal Revenue in a statement issued yesterday.

### POLISH CONDITIONS FOR PEACE PARLEY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

**WARSAW, Poland (Thursday)** — The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces that the German Government will commence repatriation on November 3 of all Polish soldiers now at Minden, and who, during the Bolshevik invasion of Poland, were interned on German territory.

The Polish intelligence bureau reports from Kovno that Poland is ready to begin diplomatic relations with the Kovno Government under the four following conditions: First, Polish political prisoners to be released; second, all Poles who have suffered at the hands of the Lithuanian authorities to be compensated; third, guarantees to be given that the Polish population in Eastern Lithuania shall be allowed freedom of movement; fourth, official press and Lithuanian diet to cease their campaign against the Poles.

Reduction of expenses at the board's offices continues. The controller's office expects to bring about a reduction amounting to \$1,000,000 a year in that department, and with the \$600,000 reduction effected at Pacific coast offices, the total reduction since March will reach about \$2,000,000 a year, it is believed. Prior to March the division of operations had devised plans to cut its pay roll \$75,000 a year.

**TREATY DETERMINES BESSARABIAN STATUS**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

**PARIS, France (Thursday)** — This afternoon there was signed at the Quai d'Orsay a treaty which extends the sovereignty of Rumania over Bessarabia. The signatories were Jules Cambon, the Earl of Derby, Count Bonin-Longare, Take Jonescu, and Viscount Ishii. Thus a vexed question is at last definitely settled and Bessarabia can no longer be considered as part of the Russian Empire.

## DISTURBANCES AT PORT ELIZABETH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

**JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Thursday)** — It has been determined definitely that natives fired first the shot in a disturbance which led to rioting at Port Elizabeth, resulting in over 100 casualties. When the native leader was arrested, he was marched to jail through the most dangerous quarter of the town. Some fears are entertained that similar disturbances may arise in Cape Town and Johannesburg. Agitators are particularly active here. Two natives have been sentenced to the supreme penalty at Potchefstroom for killing a European diamond digger.

## SHIPPING BOARD HAS SHIPS TO SELL

It Must Dispose of 288 as Soon as Possible—There Being No Home Demand, Foreign Interests Are Expected to Get Them

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia** — Wooden ships owned by the United States Shipping Board will be sold, for the most part, to foreign interests, according to an announcement made at the Shipping Board yesterday. The reason given is that there is no available market for them in this country.

The wooden ships were the center of a vigorous controversy during the war. They were built in order that cargo carriers might be available at once to meet the submarine menace, but the objection was raised at the time that they would be of no value when the war ended and that the necessity for ship construction was not so immediate as to justify their building in quantity. However, there are 288 of them now owned by the Shipping Board, and these must be disposed of as soon as possible.

Under the law, it is said, sales of ships may be made to foreign interests if there is no available market for ships in this country. Five members of the board must certify that no such market exists, and their opinion must be placed on the records. The sale of these ships abroad must therefore wait until the personnel of the board is complete.

### Foreign Interests Eager to Buy

The wooden ships, it is said, cannot be used for United States commerce, because the shipping laws of this country make requirements which they could not meet after they had been in use a few years. Moreover, they are adapted best to cruises of short length, and there is not sufficient need for them in the coastwise section of this country. Their use would be most economical, it was explained, in foreign countries, where shipping labor can be obtained more cheaply. The Baltic and the Adriatic were mentioned as suitable localities for the use of such vessels.

A South American country, it is announced, is eager to obtain some of the wooden ships, which are strongly built but rather clumsy in operation. Some of them will be converted into barges, it was said, probably for use in the New England coal trade, which can use a number of them. The problem of transporting coal to New England has been serious in the last few winters, and the increase in barges that would be made possible through the transformation of some of these ships might do much toward a solution. A number of wooden ships were sold in the United States before July. Several tentative offers for those now owned by the board have been received from interests abroad, it is understood.

### Shipyards to Be Dismantled

The Shipping Board plans to dismantle one shipyard in Seattle, Washington, and to sell it for real estate. Another will be dismantled except for use as a ship repair plant. Bids for the Hog Island yard, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, will be opened tomorrow. It has been reported that railroad interests are considering its purchase as a tidewater terminal, and the opinion is expressed at the Shipping Board that it would be well adapted for such a purpose.

This surplus profit, it was suggested, should be allocated in specified proportions to owners, miners, and the government. The miners did not question the proportion allowed to the owners, but contended that the part

## MINERS EXPECTED TO AGREE TO TERMS

British Coal Workers Will Ballot on Terms Agreed to by Their Leaders in Conference With the Owners and Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

**LONDON, England (Thursday)** — The terms of the coal dispute agreed to by the miners' executive, the mine owners and the government are to be submitted to a ballot vote of the men at once. Announcement was made by Sir Robert Horne, president of the Board of Trade, in the House of Commons this afternoon, of the settlement, and Frank Hodges, the miners' secretary, also informed the Trades Union Congress, where he and Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation, received a great reception, and a resolution was passed congratulating the miners on their victory.

There is every prospect of acceptance by the men as the terms will be recommended for acceptance by the miners' federation. As a result of the agreement, greater tonnage may be anticipated.

Under the terms of the agreement, the miners' association and the miners' federation pledge themselves to cooperate to the fullest extent to obtain an increased output, for which purpose district committees and a national committee are to be set up. A scheme is to be prepared for the regulation of wages in the coal industry, having regard to the pits, and a plan upon which the surplus profits are to be dealt with.

Pending the preparation of this scheme, wages will be regulated on the following basis: An advance of 2s. per shift to persons of 18 years and over, 1s. to persons of 16 and 17, and 9d. to persons under 16.

The advances are to be automatically adjusted from January 3, 1921, in the light of the result of the five weeks ending December 18, 1920, and similarly from January 31, and thereafter for four weeks on the results of the four weeks immediately following the last preceding test period.

If the weekly average of proceeds of export coal during the test period are maintained at the weekly average of proceeds of export during the September quarter, advances shall be 1s., 1d., and 4½d. respectively. If, after deducting the cost of extra output, they exceed the September figures, an additional 3d. and 2½d. respectively, will be paid for every complete £288,000 of the excess.

For the remainder of the year, the amount of export coal in each period shall be assumed to be in excess of the tonnage produced over a rate of 210,000,000 tons annually.

As part of the settlement, the government undertakes to make an order providing for variations of one-tenth share of the excess profits of the industry payable to the owners by deduction therefrom, or addition thereto, of one-fourth of such tenth part for each 6d. by which the men's advance is reduced or increased.

### Cause of Earlier Hitch

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

**LONDON, England (Thursday)** — Yesterday morning there was a general belief that a settlement of the coal dispute had been virtually reached, but a hitch occurred later in the evening. Both the government and the miners agreed that it was serious and might possibly have led to a breakdown, but further effort to settle the difficulty was made today. A contention arose on the proposal of the government that, during certain experimental periods, wages should be regulated on a sliding scale based on profits arising from revenue above the amount yielded by a yearly output of 246,000,000 tons.

This surplus profit, it was suggested, should be allocated in specified proportions to owners, miners, and the government. The miners did not question the proportion allowed to the owners, but contended that the part

allocated to themselves was too small. Their objection was that the government wanted too large a share of the product of any extra output effort made by the men.

A remarkable situation arose in connection with this. The men suggested that the government proposal was sprung upon them. The government, on the other hand, declared that the miners had the proposal along with other financial clauses, before them on Tuesday, and that they were all accepted. This difficulty did not affect the part of the settlement proposals which provides for the concession of 2s. or the establishment of output committees, but it nevertheless concerned a vital part of the whole settlement scheme.

act together, even in the enforcement of the Treaty terms.

England has been pressing France to come to an arrangement with Germany by which the economic situation of Europe might be stabilized. France has refused, or has postponed her decision. After agreeing to the general idea of the Geneva conference, she abandoned the proposed meeting with the Germans in continuation of the Spa conference. Rightly or wrongly France holds to the integral fulfillment of the Treaty.

In these circumstances England has now taken a decisive step. Without consulting France, without as much as hinting at what she intended to do, she has informed the German Government that she will not exercise the rights conferred by the Treaty.

#### France Sends Protest

The French Government is sending a protest to the Foreign Office and will bring the matter before the conference of ambassadors. It is held that the Treaty is a contract between the Allies as much as a contract between the Allies and Germany.

It cannot be renounced in any particular by one of the Allies. Certainly the incident is regarded as the gravest that has happened since the armistice. The entente cordiale cannot possibly be said to exist. French condemnation is unmitigated. If the inter-allied punishments to be inflicted for breaches of the Treaty are abandoned by various countries, an invitation is thereby given to Germany to disregard the terms.

The French view is that it will be practically impossible for France to act alone, and British cooperation is now refused in a brutal fashion. Obviously negotiations concerning a new meeting with the Germans and a further attempt to fix the indemnity are rendered more difficult by this episode. France feels affronted.

At the same time, there is recognition of the fact that delay and complications of procedure have worked against French interests. The bankruptcy of the policy pursued this year becomes apparent. Naturally the commercial viewpoint of England is blamed.

#### Effect of the Decision

The principal effect of the British decision is to enable commercial exchanges to take place between England and Germany without risk on the part of the German merchants of having their goods or their funds confiscated if their country is in default.

As for the suggestion that England might be disposed to consider other methods of coercion, it is dismissed. How is it possible that England will act in other ways against Germany when she renounces a specific weapon given her by the Treaty? England, it is noticed, has created a privileged position for herself, since she can now trade freely with Germany, the Germans having no fear of confiscation, while other allied countries presumably maintain the menace of confiscation.

#### German Bonds Delivered

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Thursday) — The Reparations Commission has now in its hands three German bonds, representing a sum of 100,000,000,000 gold marks. Some time ago, as the representative of The Christian Science Monitor announced, the commission decided to call for the execution of Article 12, annex 2, of the Treaty, which obliges Germany to remit these bonds. Germany has not raised difficulties, but it should be understood that the bonds in themselves may be of little value. They will be negotiable when proper arrangements respecting the German indemnity are made, and these arrangements seem farther off than ever.

The bonds constitute an installment of the indemnity to be definitely fixed later on. There is to be taken from this payment the expenses of the army of occupation, and also the price of foodstuffs and raw material given by the Allies to Germany.

Germany may liberate herself from a portion of these obligations in gold, goods, ships, or other valuables. In spite of there being no clear indication of how the bonds are to be realized, their delivery is certainly an important step in the settlement of the account between the Allies and Germany, and in fulfillment of the treaty.

#### French Press Comments

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Thursday) — There is no cessation of the bitter comment that was provoked by the British renunciation of the right to seize German goods in England in case of failure to execute the Treaty terms. It is held that renunciation of England implies renunciation of the other allies, who, if they do not imitate the London government, will find themselves in an unfavorable situation in respect of commercial transactions.

The fact that France may thus be compelled to follow the British lead, although she was not consulted by England, adds to the indignation that is felt. The "Matin" argues that the action cannot be compared with the separate French action in marching on Frankfort, since this was for the purpose of forcing Germany to execute engagements, or with the separate French action in recognizing General Wrangel, which was a political decision having nothing to do with the Versailles Treaty.

The "Action Francaise" says that any ally can now apply or renounce any clause of the treaty. It is a clear break with France and with French politics. The "Eclair" finds that England has always favored a pro-German policy in the interests of business. "Figaro" hopes that the Council of Ambassadors will seriously consider the situation created. The "Victoire" advises France not to be afraid of letting go of England's hand. The "Republique Francaise" thinks that France should act alone and obtain whatever she can. The "Petit Bleu" also consid-

ers that France should count only on herself, and envisages a further occupation of Germany.

The unanimous opinion is that the pressure between France and England has now been considerably widened.

#### German Satisfaction

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin, Germany (Wednesday) — The entire German press comments with satisfaction today on the British Government's decision, as outlined in recent cables to The Christian Science Monitor, not to retaliate for any refusal on Germany's part to fulfill the Peace Treaty clauses by seizing the property of Germans in England. The decision is regarded as a first step in revision, in a sense favorable to Germany, of the Peace Treaty.

The semi-official "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" hopes that all the other allied governments will follow Great Britain's conciliatory example.

#### CANADA TO INQUIRE INTO EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario — Within the next few days the Drury Government will announce the appointment of a commission to investigate the question of an eight-hour day. This will be the direct result of a conference which the Labor members of the Legislature had with the executive of the Independent Labor Party of Ontario. At this conference, the Hon. Walter Rollo and the Hon. Henry Mills, the two Labor members of the Drury Cabinet, were present and they were told very plainly by the Independent Labor Party executive that greater things were expected of them next session if they intended to retain the confidence of the executive. Labor members of the Legislature are, by reason of the declaration which they make at the time of accepting a Labor nomination, very much under the control of the Independent Labor Party executive. The nomination form contains a clause that, if the fate of the federal Parliament or provincial Legislature is at stake, they will be guided in their votes and action by a majority vote of the executive of the Independent Labor Party of Ontario. This latter body has raised objections because there has not been anything concrete done in regard to the eight-hour day. Labor members have their orders from the executive. Meanwhile, the Hon. Mr. Rollo and the Hon. Mr. Mills will be thorns in the side of the Hon. E. C. Drury, the Premier, until he makes some progress along lines that will pacify the demands of Labor.

At the next session of the Legislature the Labor members will insist that the Drury Government immediately take steps to open up sufficient public works so that there shall not be any acute unemployment situation during the winter. Present indications are that the Premier has more anxiety from malcontents within the ranks of the united Farmer-Labor coalition than he has to fear from the opposition comprising the remnants of the old line parties. Labor is restive. It feels that now is the opportune time to secure legislation that will be of benefit to the laboring masses. The Prime Minister realizes the gravity of the situation, and the Reichstag.

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## FARMER CREDIT PLAN DEMANDED

Representatives at Washington Conference Propose Methods of Government Relief—Treasury Insists on Present Attitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — After a week's recess, representatives of various farm organizations resumed their conferences at the headquarters of the National Board of Farm Organizations here yesterday. A committee on ways and means was appointed to listen to the proponents of various plans for the financial relief of farmers in the emergency existing at present, especially among the cotton and wheat growers of the country.

While this committee will not report until today, it is expected that the sum of its considerations will be embraced in a recommendation for the development of methods of distribution more favorable to the producer and for the establishment of banks by the farmers to finance their operations, as organized labor is beginning to establish its own banks. This will be the wide outlook. Other plans will be recommended for taking care of special phases regarded as immediately critical.

#### Labor Represented

The presence of representatives of the American Federation of Labor at the morning conference was regarded as significant of a nearer approach to an alliance between organized Labor and organized farming interests, at least along certain lines. This union has been heralded at various times, and has been tentatively held out to both parties, but the high prices sought by the producer, and the low prices demanded by the consumer, have tended to keep them apart. However, the fact that low prices to the producer do not mean correspondingly low prices to the consumer, is being stressed, and common ground is being taken by Labor and farmers against the extortionate expenses between producer and consumer, and especially against the present banking conditions, which are held to favor the speculator at the expense of both producer and consumer.

"The time has come," said Charles W. Holman, of the National Board of Farm Organizations, "for agriculture and Labor to unite for mutual welfare and the welfare of the public."

Mr. Holman said that since September the prices of essentials have risen, and that farm products "have been artificially depressed." Other delegates insisted that the Federal Reserve Board, which had been created to prevent speculation, is fostering it.

#### Credit Plan Urged

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, told the conference that the credit system of the country should be so renovated that farmers could borrow money at reasonable rates of interest. He characterized those who charge "extortionate" rates to farmers or laborers, whether they be bankers or middlemen, as profiteers, and asserted that the banking system of the country needed cleaning up.

William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, assured the farmers that there is a sincere desire on the part of Labor to cooperate with the farmers in securing better terms of credit.

The country is not suffering from lack of production, but from improper distribution, he said. He placed the blame for it at the door of the bankers who charge high rates of interest for money to move the crops.

In arguing for a reformation of the present methods of producing and of getting production to the ultimate consumer, one of the speakers cited the fact that apples raised in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia are netting the grower 12 cents a bushel, while the same apples sell in Washington for \$4 a bushel. Sweet potatoes are sold by the farmer for 50 cents, and a few miles away the consumer pays \$8 a bushel for them. The same discrepancy exists in regard to the prices paid to producers and paid by consumers for other foodstuffs.

#### Present Methods Explained

One speaker said that instead of speaking of supply and demand, it should be demand and supply. Before deciding how much he is going to produce, the farmer should investigate what the demand is going to be. "Any business man does that," he asserted. "The farmer alone goes blithely forth on a pleasant spring morning and starts to plow the land and grow all he can on his land, regardless of whether or not there is going to be a market for his crops."

The bankers are counting on that.

They say, "Oh, the farmers are com-

plaining again, but in the spring they will get busy and plant as much as ever."

David Lubin had the right idea,

He established first the International Institute of Agriculture, which, ultimately, will make a survey and furnish valuable information regarding supply and demand. Next he turned to the subject of rural credits, and one of the last things he did was to work on a plan for the correlation of farmers' organizations, establishing a national council of agriculture along the chamber of commerce lines."

W. W. Brauer of New York City, who has just returned from a trip of inspection in Germany, wanted the farmers to back the so-called Smith bill, introduced in Congress at the last session, for the appropriation of \$1,000,000,000 to promote foreign trade.

**CHICAGO BARBERS TO INCREASE PRICES**

CHICAGO, Illinois — The central executive council of the Master Barbers Association, representing 2700 barbers in this city, yesterday decided upon an increase to \$1 for a haircut and 25 cents for a shave, to become effective on January 1. The explanation given was the increased operating expense of barber shops.

**SPAIN REPUGES LOAN OFFER**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Thursday) — The offer of a group of American bankers of a loan to Spain amounting to \$25,000,000 has not been accepted by the Ministry of Finance, as it would

increase the foreign debt.

**CONFERENCE PLANNED**

Attention was being paid by the delegates to the efforts being put forth by the farmers marketing committee of 17, which is to hold a con-

ference in Chicago next week for the discussion of marketing plans and methods. The program includes the names of men of national prominence, such as Julius Barnes, former president of the United States Grain Corporation; Bernard M. Baruch, former chairman of the War Industries Board; Victor Murdoch, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission; L. F. Gates, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, and Norman P. Lambert, president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. This meeting, which will attack the subject of marketing on a broad business basis, will be closed to the public, "in order to allow of careful questioning and to encourage free and informal discussion."

The resentment of the farmers who have been conferring in Washington in regard to the stand which the Treasury Department has taken, is very bitter. The Treasury officials maintain, as they have from the first, that they have no power to lend money to the farmers, and that they will not bend the law to aid the farmers' necessities. They stand consistently on the business fundamentals which, they say, must rule all their actions in regard to the government's money, and they ignore the charges that they are discriminating against the farmers.

**CAMPAIGN AGAINST RADICAL UNIONISM**

Textile Manufacturers Spokesman

Says That 40,000 Men Have

Been Dropped in Philadelphia

and More May Follow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —

After a week's recess, representatives of various farm organizations resumed their conferences at the headquarters of the National Board of Farm Organizations here yesterday. A committee on ways and means was appointed to listen to the proponents of various plans for the financial relief of farmers in the emergency existing at present, especially among the cotton and wheat growers of the country.

The resentment of the farmers who have been conferring in Washington in regard to the stand which the Treasury Department has taken, is very bitter. The Treasury officials maintain, as they have from the first, that they have no power to lend money to the farmers, and that they will not bend the law to aid the farmers' necessities. They stand consistently on the business fundamentals which, they say, must rule all their actions in regard to the government's money, and they ignore the charges that they are discriminating against the farmers.

**CAMPAIGN AGAINST RADICAL UNIONISM**

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon — A strong fight

is being made in Oregon to put an end to compulsory vaccination.

Various medical organizations have combined in supporting the compulsory rule.

The position of the advocates of medical freedom is stated by E. B. Birkenhead in a statement reading in part as follows:

"Today a business enterprise, whose very existence depends upon the act of vaccination, is endeavoring to force this operation on the people of Oregon. Whether vaccination is a guarantee against smallpox, or whether it is a key to the door for admitting worse diseases, are questions which are beyond argument. There is no longer any doubt in the unprejudiced mind that as a preventive of smallpox vaccination is a decided failure. But it is a well conceded fact that as a distributor and trader of disease vaccination is in Class A-1. If statistics are not convincing, there are plenty of living testimonials on the subject.

**COOK'S**

Travel Service

TIMELESS SUGGESTIONS

WEST INDIES—Tropical Cruises. Two hundred and thirty-three trips "Winter Cruises Under Summer Skies"—lasting 24 days and embracing CUBA, JAMAICA, DOMINICA, THE GRENADINES, COSTA RICA, etc.—all sail from New York by palatial steamers of THE GREAT WHITE FLEET. Jan. 29, 1921, by S. S. "Calumet."

MARCH 12, by S. S. "Catalpa."

JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES—A trip to these countries may be made in the fall by one of our comprehensive tours escorted by our own staff.

NEW YORK, New York—Leading a delegation from France, coming to take

part in the Pilgrim Tercentenary under direction of the Mayflower Council.

Gen. Robert Nivelle, the hero of Verdun, will arrive in this city early in November. He will be accompanied by Colonel Azan and the Rev. Andre Monod, secretary of the Federation of the Protestant Churches of France.

ENGLAND's representative in this celebra-

tion will be the Rev. E. C. Gillie, president-elect of the Free Church Council of Great Britain; the Rev. Alexander Ramsay of London; Canon E. A. Burroughs of Oxford; and Harold Spender, official biographer of Mr. Lloyd George. Baron Mackay will represent The Netherlands Government, and Belgium is also sending a delegation.

The American Legion will cooperate with the council in giving these guests welcome and mass meetings have been planned for 60 cities, to culminate in meeting at Carnegie Hall on November 26.

**BOSTON TORCHLIGHT PARADE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Reviving

the political torchlight parade of two

decades ago, severa thousand Republi-

cans voted, led by Republi-

cans, marched here last night, while spe-

ators lined the sidewalks to witness

the display of flaming torches, party

slogans and picturesques costumes.

New

**The Chimney Sweep**

It was not only conspicuous as to design but startling in its scheme of coloring—this chimney on wheels. It seemed entirely out of place in the shaded curve of the highway, where the buckeye and mossy branches of a big oak cast a velvety shadow over this odd conception of an odd man's ingenuity. One would not have marvelled at the contraption had it been seen in a circus parade, or, perhaps, perched upon the running gear of a gas-driven car and circulating through city streets as an advertising medium for something or other.

But we came across this chimney on wheels out in the suburban district, halted for a day of rest, and the chimney sweep was tending a tiny oil stove, upon which was simmering a skillet and a couple of covered pots.

Of course we stopped and the man met our curious stares with a wide grin followed by the rather complicated invitation to "Sit down and watch the pot boil"—cause a watched pot never boils, you know, and that means—what's your hurry?"

We sat down upon the carpet of grass and leaves beneath the oak branches and studied the man standing by the little stove, his quaint chimney on wheels and cast an occasional glance at the pot which our watching was supposed to prevent from boiling.

"Well, what do you think of it?" inquired the chimney sweep, a twist of his head indicating that he was awaiting our comments about his outfit.

"It doesn't require any signs to proclaim what it's for," replied one of us.

"Think not," said the sweep. "Well, you'd be surprised to know how many folks there be who ask silly questions—that's why I hang this sign on the side of the wagon when I ready for business." He picked up a wooden frame upon which was stretched an oblong section of canvas. It was painted yellow and the lettering was done in red, shaded with black and the slogan read in this wise:

Oh, by Jimmey,  
Clean your chimney!

"I call that pretty good. 'Course they're an extra 'I' in the chimney, but I gets a laugh out o' that when folks correct my spelling—I says to them, says I—"that stands for me—I go into the chimney." Get me?"

We "got" him, and joined in the laughter aroused by this subtle joke which needed such a careful explanation.

The preparation of his meal diverted his attention from us for a while, and we let our eyes rove about. A pair of shafts bespoke that a horse was the motive power of his itinerant shop and peering through a coupe of brush we detected the horse feeding peacefully in a luxuriant patch of grass. The chimney, itself, consisted of a framework of light boards, the base of which fitted upon the bed of the wagon and was of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the owner, a folded cot bed, the diminutive stove, cooking utensils, a small stock of provisions and the tools with which he plied his trade. It was probably four feet six inches high, the main portion of the chimney; then it tapered in a succession of steps till it assumed the proportions of a regulation chimney and towered to quite an impressive height, terminating in a jaunty green cap. The exterior of this structure was painted to represent bricks and viewed from a distance the illusion was perfect.

By the time we had taken in the details of the contraption, the chimney sweep had added an onion to his stew, put a few potatoes in one of the other pots and adjusted the wicks to suit his fancy and was now regarding us with the ingenuous expression of a small boy who awaited some word of praise.

"You certainly have a very compact little outfit. Did you build it yourself?" we inquired.

"I sure did and it's paid me at that. Say, I wouldn't work all year 'round in a city again for ten times what I pick up on the road. This is the life! Why, when I was a kid, with no place to play in 'cept a city alley, they was something I was always longing for, but I wasn't never sure what it was till I run across a book where they was a picture of some gypsies and their wagons and horses and dogs and everything. After that I never could get 'em off my chest—the gypsies—you understand."

"But a kid, raised like me, didn't have no chance to do what he'd dreamed about, besides my folks used to laugh at me hard when I said I was goin' to be a gypsy when I grew up. 'Stead of that, my uncle learned me this here trade, which he said was good on account of not being crowded. Ain't many guys hankerin' to go 'round so smudged up with soot every day in the week that you can't git cleaned up for Sunday—scrub hard as you please."

"Well, I stuck to it, pluggin' hard there in the city, and never forgot' that picture of the gypsy wagon, but gettin' a little more sense and knowin', somehow, I couldn't be no romantic gypsy in this day and age. 'Bout a year ago the guy who owned this horse and wagon buys him a auto and offered to sell me this rig dirt cheap. Say—if didn't take me long to figure out this here little old plan to go a gypsyin' and stick to the only trade I known." Came a pause in his recital while he seasoned the simmering stew.

There was a crashing in the coupe

of bushes near at hand—a yellowish-brown streak bounded past us and never stopped till two dirty paws were planted against the chimney sweep's person.

"Well, Rover, old boy—what you been up to, eh?" greeted the man, thumping the dog with vigorous affection which set the creature's tail to wagging in ecstasy.

The advent of the dog pleased us—it was just the touch necessary to add contentment to the scene and never did a dog seem so appropriately named—we conjured up a picture of "Rover" scampering joyously along the road when this unique little caravan was in motion.

I had caught a glimpse of a high peaked hat resting on the wagon bed—it was the sort of a hat I had always associated with a chimney sweep, a regular goblin's head piece. There was just one thing lacking and my curiosity getting the better of company manners, I said:

"There used to be a chimney sweep in our town who always wore a peaked hat and tooted a horn when he stood on the ridgepole of a house. I suppose he did this to solicit business. How do you let people know you are at hand?"

Another grin widened the man's good-natured mouth. He brushed the dog gently aside, stepped up to his wagon and clapped the high-peaked hat upon his head; then he reached a hand within the interior and flourished a shining brass horn before our eyes.

"Funny, ain't it, how us chimney sweeps and steeple jacks hang on to such humdoodles. Guess, we're somethin' like a rooster, when we get way up in the air we like to flap our arms and crow!" And then he wound his horn and it sounded precisely the same as did the bugling of that chimney sweep who once held forth in the village of my youth.

There was a sputtering, sizzling noise and a cloud of steam arose from the tiny oil stove.

"Say, what'd I tell you!" exclaimed the chimney sweep with a laugh.

"Since they wasn't none of us a-watchin' that pot of course she had to go and boil over!"

"Which means we've overstayed our time limit and must be on our way. Thank you so much for giving us a pleasant half hour." And we arose,

for the chimney sweep's dinner was ready, and Rover, the dog, was sniffing insinuatingly at the odors arising from the kettle bubbling on the stove.

**SAND IN THE SUGAR**

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The Public Analyst of Paddington reports to the Borough Council of Paddington that he has, after 40 years, reached the happy goal of his constant searchings. That is, after two score patient and thorough years, he has at last cried "Ho," at the sight of sand in sugar.

When he was a boy there was a harrowing tale of a good grocer who said to his apprentice, "When you have sanded the sugar and cut up birch brooms for tea, come in to pray." How he clung to this outrageous story through years of sifting impeccable sugar, for the tale was dear to him in a Fee-f-fair sort of way. Always he searched vainly.

"But this quarter," he reports, "two samples of moist sugar were sent to me by the Food Control Committee containing respectively 9 per cent and 6½ per cent of sea sand, which matched exactly the color and grain of the sugar. To trace out the source of this adulteration 23 samples of moist sugar were procured under the Adulteration Act by your inspector, but not one contained any sand."

Well, the legend is safe for another 40 years. And like those who have seen the blooming of the century plant, the Analyst will tell to the grandchildren about the day when, sure enough, sandy was the sugar.

**Playgrounds**

The history of the public's awakening in the United States to the need of providing special facilities for child play is a comparatively brief one in this country. Children have always played wherever they found themselves and with whatever materials were at hand, but it was not until the latter part of the nineteenth century that it was recognized that backyards, alleys and crowded city streets, railroad tracks, fire escapes and roofs were not adequate centers for child activity. New England generally, and Massachusetts particularly, has taken the leading part in this movement.

In Boston, children's playgrounds had been in existence as early as 1832. The first outdoor gymnasium in America is said to have been laid out in 1855 at the Round Hill School, Northampton, Massachusetts. In 1859 Lynn followed Boston's example for recreational work and in 1859 Philadelphia began hers. In 1856 New York and Pittsburgh followed their lead and in 1858 Chicago, by furnishing a playground which was a model as to equipment and organization, gave perhaps the greatest impetus to the movement.

In April, 1906, a group of people interested in children's play met in Washington, District of Columbia, to consider the advisability of forming a national organization to further the general trend of public opinion, then gaining ground throughout the United States, that places should be provided in all cities where children might play. Concerted action was taken and the Playground Association of America was formed.

This year also marked the beginning of playground legislation. New Jersey having adopted her playground law in May, 1907, Massachusetts followed the following year with her statute on the subject. The First Play Congress was held in Chicago in 1907. The Playground and Recreation Association of America, with headquarters in New York City, is an outgrowth of the Playground Association.

**THE RECORD OFFICE IN MOSCOW**

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow's Record Office, restored and entirely transformed in the middle of the last century, was, in the seventeenth century, the home of Boyar Cyril Narichkin, the maternal grandfather of Peter the Great. In 1863 the Tsar handed it over to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in 1874 they transferred the archives thither. It con-

tinued I like feeling discontented; it's because if ever I've given up a thing because I've disliked doing it, I've invariably fallen out of the frying pan into the fire.

"When I was teaching I used to think that contentment meant settling down with nothing at all to do—sort of retiring from business and playing golf. I used to long for the holidays, and then before they were over I was always planning next term's work and even wanting it to start.

"I love a camping trip but after three weeks, even with the birds and



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

*The palace where are stored the historic archives of Great Russia*

sists of two distinct departments. One is set apart for the state papers, parchments and files of the embassies, and divers other branches of the administration of ancient Muscovy—documents which were left in "Mother Moscow" when that town ceased to be the seat of government. The other holds the acts, treaties and political correspondence of the College of Foreign Affairs.

The voluminous collection of state papers is said formerly to have been crowded into boxes and thrown aside like so much common lumber until the Empress Catherine II ordered them to be sorted and arranged in chronological order. This task was undertaken by a certain Mr. Muller.

There are in the archives many documents which are of interest to the student of English history. Among these, which are grouped under the title of "Anglikskaya Gramota," are treatises with England from 1710, and letters from the sovereigns of England from 1557. There is one from Philip and Mary of that date, there are nine from Elizabeth, while James, the two Charles and Cromwell are likewise represented.

These English documents are splendidly produced. They are beautifully written on parchment and finely illuminated with a profusion of gold leaf.

The letters from other foreign countries—China, Turkey, Sweden, France, and Germany—are far less ornate.

The Affairs of the Embassies include letters from and to England between the years 1582 and 1742, of which perhaps the most interesting are those of the years 1697, 1698, and 1699, when Peter the Great himself was in England.

There is a library attached possessing over 25,000 volumes. They are mainly diplomatic works, but there are also some more general bibliographical treasures and about a thousand very rare manuscripts. A special section contains publications illustrating the history of Moscow, the Orthodox religion, etc., works calculated to be of great interest to foreign students from a historical point of view.

**ROUND THE FIRE**

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It was the first time the fire-side parliament had met since the summer. There had been no fires to meet round for one thing; the members had been scattered to the four winds and had hardly met each other except on a swimming raft or at a picnic where everyone shouted and none said anything.

But now the four winds were blowing, the other day and there was a chill about them which rattled the painted maple leaves against the windows and sent the hardwood flames roaring up the chimney.

The Poet had come in from digging his potatoes and was feeling more virtuous than if he had finished an epic. Anyone could tell that the Newhamite and the Painter had been for a country walk because the sting of it was on their cheeks and the color of it filled a big blue bowl with scarlet and orange leaves.

As for the Farmer and the Housekeeper, they had chosen what they called the better part and had gone to the movies to keep warm.

So chairs were hitched nearer and nearer to the blaze. The Poet possessed himself of the poker and the Farmer of the brush and the Painter, being the host, was graciously permitted to bring more wood from the back veranda whenever the basket was empty.

No one was responsible for the topic of discussion. It drifted round to contentment, because the Farmer and the Housekeeper had come back thoroughly discontented from their movie. They had seen "Treasure Island" without its R. L. S. and they persisted in feeling aggrieved in spite of the gibes of the rest with their open-air virtue strong upon them.

The Newhamite had the floor, that is, she curled up in one corner of the Chesterfield with her legs tucked under her and held forth.

"Content and discontent are funny things. I don't believe much in them, not even in the kind they call 'divine.' That's mostly dissatisfaction that you've not been able to do something you rather fancied yourself at. Discontent has more to do with disquietude, a deeper thing." The Poet broke in, chanting:

*Now is the winter of our discontent  
Made glorious summer by the sun of York  
Good old William!*

The Newhamite continued: "I don't

**MODERN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY**

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Most people have now come in contact with aerial photography, which will become one of the most valuable assets for exploration and survey work. Until a photographer has been wafted through the air on some form of aircraft he has never had the opportunity of seeing the changing aspect of the country or realizing the effects of the changes of atmosphere and some details of the apparatus used may be of interest to those unable to indulge in this form of photography.

**Moss Suitable for Surveying**

The lens, as will be readily understood, must be of the finest quality, and those listed with the outfit have been specially designed to give the finest definition and during the war were acknowledged to be without equal.

The body of the apparatus is made of selected mahogany, carefully seasoned, and is heavily brass bound; it is treated with a special preparation to withstand extreme climatic conditions. The number of plates which can be carried is only limited by the number of Mackenzie-Wishart envelopes at the operator's disposal.

**Belgian Memorial in London**

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There are many statues upon the Thames Embankment and in its gardens. They are, without exception, all raised to individuals, statesmen, engineers, poets, reformers. To the collection has now been added a group by the well-known Belgian sculptor, Victor Rousseau. He has given a very fine work in that imaginative vein of his and exquisite craftsmanship which make him one of the greatest of living sculptors.

The group consists of a woman in mourning costume, a young lad, and a younger girl. The boy and girl are nude, and the composition is completed with a cluster of flowers and large swag. The material is bronze. Cut in the stone pedestal is the inscription "To the British Nation from the grateful people of Belgium, 1914-1918."

Here is nothing to commemorate a battle, nothing to recall strife and men at variance. It is a group of symbolism of fine sentiment. Rousseau was a refugee here during the war, and the gratitude expressed in such delicate fancy can only have come straight from the heart of the artist.

Too often monuments have the air of being "commissioned." This one has none of it. The design of the group is somewhat unusual, the figure of the woman having a forward thrust and processional movement which suggests high emotion. The boy seems to have paused and is listening to the exhortation of the woman. The girl, which is the most exquisite piece of modeling, is listening and gathering roses as though for a gift. The work is an epic in bronze, which expresses as no words can, a deep, true sentiment, and Londoners are to be congratulated on having so permanent and beautiful a work of art on the highway which so many of them travel daily.

The site has not been chosen haphazard. It is opposite Cleopatra's Needle, it is but 100 yards from Charing Cross Station, the spot where British eyes were first opened to the grim realities of war. Into that station the Belgian refugees poured in the months of August, September, and October, 1914, penniless, homeless. London learned first from them what war meant. This monument is the symbol of their gratitude to their British hosts.

Although the Rousseau monument is utterly unlike in technique the work of the middle ages, it somehow reminds one of the finest expressions in stone of the fourteenth and fifteenth century. It can only be, of course, that "there is but one art," and that when we observe life-inspired art, whether of the twelfth or the twentieth century, we are at once transported by it.

**MOON SONG**

(Translated from the Chinese)

The moon is a golden bubble

Blown from the foam of the sea

The silver wind has borne it

To hang in my cherry tree

But when I reach to grasp the gold

That the wind has hung so high,

It floats off through the blossoms

To break in a cloudy sky.



LUNCHEON midst the hum of women busy in social activities, a gathering under the flitting lights at twilight, everywhere that women of taste and discrimination gather, the superiority, beauty and peerless quality of

**MALLINSON'S Silks de Luxe**

"The National Silks of International Fame"

are unmistakably demonstrated.

## PARTY WILL WORK FOR CIVILIZATION

Pledge of Governor Coolidge in Address in New York City, Where He Reviewed Torch-light Parade of Republicans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, led a torchlight procession up Fifth Avenue last night, previous to the Carnegie Hall meeting, where he and Nathan L. Miller, Republican nominee for Governor, spoke. With Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Sherrill as grand marshal, and under the auspices of the Business Men's Republican Club, several thousand men and women, 15 abreast, marched from Broadway at Worth Street, into Fifth Avenue at Twenty-third Street, dispersing at Fifty-ninth Street. Business, trades, universities, railwaymen and the Hard-ing-Coolidge Republican League were among the divisions. Governor Coolidge reviewed them from a stand at the Union League Club, and was a guest at the club after the meeting.

### Pledges to Be Kept

Governor Coolidge, in his address, said that under a Republican administration the United States "will continue to contribute its full power to the building of civilization" although he admitted that "what form the new association of nations will take no man can tell."

"America," he said, "will not tolerate any super-government. The Nation will never humiliate itself by leaving the determination of its duties to any other jurisdiction. There are provisions in the Covenant submitted by the President to the Senate to which we shall never agree. The Republican Party will make no agreement that it is not prepared to execute."

There will be no shameful surrender of our independence of action. There will be no hesitation to meet every obligation first to our countrymen, then to the rest of the world. But we shall continue to maintain that patriotism is respectable."

The Republican national platform, Governor Coolidge said, contains nothing which will prevent "taking the good in the Treaty and in the Covenant and exercising or amending those things that are not consonant with American traditions and habits."

### Efforts for a Durable Peace

Governor Coolidge said he thought Senator Harding was right in refusing to "pledge himself to proceed by amendment of the existing Treaty and the existing Covenant."

"Senator Harding," he declared, "has been charged with saying he was seeking rejection of the entire Covenant. He never said that. He, in common with nearly all the people, desires the rejection of certain obligations of the Covenant. America must throw her great weight on the side of such an association of nations as will best promote a durable peace."

The candidate began his address by a discussion of American institutions. He spoke of the platforms of the two major parties, saying that in the preamble of the Democratic document, "there is portentous significance in the glorification of a man," while the Republican platform "reaffirms its unyielding devotion to the Constitution of the United States and to the guarantees of civil, political and religious liberty therein contained."

### National Election a Safety Valve

National elections, he said, are America's safety valve with "the ever recurring contest between political parties a very true substitute for forcible revolution." The issue of the present campaign, he declared, was "shall the Democratic Party be retired from the administration of the government of the United States and shall the Republican Party be intrusted with the administration of that government?"

He maintained there was not necessarily any disgrace connected with the failure of an administration to retain the confidence of a great democratic people, but held that when this occurred, there should be a change from one party to the other, adding, "this condition appears to have arrived in America."

The Governor criticized the failure of the administration, to take advantage of the post-war conditions to capitalize on the American merchant marine, and declared one of the first undertakings of a Republican executive would be to "salvage what he can out of the colossal loss that has been suffered through inefficiency of the Democratic shipping board."

### Socialist Forecast

Party Expects Record Vote in Spite of Unusual Handicaps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Bright prospects for the Socialist Party in the coming election are pictured in a statement issued from the national headquarters of the party here, in spite of the handicaps offered by dissenion in the ranks of the organization and the persecution which the Socialists assert has been suffered by them at the hands of the government. The statement in part follows:

"In spite of unprecedented handicaps, overcoming difficulties that would have destroyed most political organizations, the Socialist Party has placed its national ticket on the electoral ballot in every important state in the Union and predicts a vote greatly in excess of any Socialist vote ever cast in the United States. This prediction is based upon a careful sur-

vey of the whole field, and takes account of every one of the difficulties that would tend to keep the Socialist vote from the magnitude it otherwise would attain."

"The Socialist vote will be surprisingly large, and the number of Socialists elected to office will exceed the number ever elected in any single year in the past."

### New York's Ballot Supply

NEW YORK, New York—By nightfall next Tuesday 150 tons of ballots will have been stuffed into the ballot boxes of New York City. This estimate was made yesterday by the Board of Elections, which announced that 6,500,000 ballots, three for each of the 1,367,835 qualified voters, had been printed at a cost, for printing alone, of \$200,000.

### HEARING ON "BLUE SKY" LEGISLATION

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Arguments for and against additional "blue sky" legislation were presented at a hearing at the State House yesterday.

Opposition was expressed by Homer Albers, who thought it would be preferable to run the risk of some people parting with their money than to run the risk of destroying a legitimate business. He thought that by enforcement of the present criminal statutes in Massachusetts fraudulent securities

could be almost wholly eliminated.

"I would, however," he said, "strengthen and extend the existing law relating to obtaining money under false pretenses, so that it would read, 'Whoever, with intent to defraud by false pretense, procures or induces another person to part with money or personal chattel, shall be guilty of larceny.' I think also that the existing statute relating to persons who make exaggerated claims as to the value of securities should be cleared up so that 'publish' shall include oral representation as well as written representation. I see nothing more than can be done, or ought to be done."

Waldo Kendall, representing a firm of investment bankers, said that he favored reasonable legislation, provided it would not hamper legitimate houses. "We are very much hampered in Illinois by the blue sky laws there," he said. "I know of no one who has so far been able to devise something that will not do more harm than good."

Joseph D. Taylor, general counsel of the Boston Legal Aid Society, argued for legislation in the interest of the foreign-born elements in the community, who, he said, had been made the victims of misplaced confidence.

G. Morgan Hall, representing a firm of investment bankers, strongly advocated additional legislation, and favored a one-man commission. "Our concern operates in 22 states," he said, "and we are getting along very well with all of the blue sky commissions."

**KANSAS FARMERS ARE HOLDING WHEAT**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Kansas farmers are not shipping wheat. Early this month the Wheat Growers Association urged the members not to sell any wheat until the price went to \$3 a bushel. The farmers feel confident that the recent heavy declines in wheat prices are the result of manipulation and not of supply and demand.

Most Kansas farmers are in such financial condition now that they are able to hold their wheat. Nearly all have most of their mortgages cleaned up. They borrowed money for the harvest and gave the wheat as collateral. Many banks are overloaned and they are pressing the borrowers to sell sufficient to clear up these loans. It is this pressure that is sending about all the wheat that is moving now to market. There is some contract wheat moving. For two weeks now the railroads have been able to supply all calls for grain cars. The elevators have room to purchase wheat.

**Corn May be Used as Fuel**

OMAHA, Nebraska—Hundreds of thousands of bushels of corn may be burned as fuel by farmers in northern Nebraska this winter, according to reports brought here from north line counties. High-priced coal and a bountiful but low-priced crop of corn are given as the reason. New corn, unshelled, now brings 4¢ of a cent a pound, or \$15 a ton. The cheapest soft coal is \$15 and there are transportation charges above that. A wagon box 30 inches high is required to hold a ton of unshelled corn, and that amount, it is said, will make a hotter fire and last longer than a ton of coal.

**COTTON EMBARGO DENIED**

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

AUSTIN, Texas—Gov. W. P. Hobby yesterday denied the request of Gov. John M. Parker, of Louisiana, to issue a proclamation asking cotton gin owners to shut down for 30 days or more to keep cotton off the market until prices increase.

**THEATRICAL**

BOSTON

Tremont Temple Continuous Daily from 12:30 to 10:30 P. M.

The Photoplay of Distinct Charm

**HUMORESQUE** featuring ALMA RUBENS

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

A Mother Love Masterpiece

Until 6:30 P. M. (Except Sat.), 30c. 40c & 50c. (With Tax Included). Sat. After 6:30 P. M. 55c. 60c & \$1.10 (With Tax Included)

## BIG PARTIES TELL COST OF CAMPAIGN

Republicans Report Contributions of Over \$3,000,000, While the Democrats Have Received Less than \$1,000,000

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Republican National Committee's campaign to elect Senator Harding President will cost \$3,442,892.32. Fred W. Upham, national treasurer of the party, notified the Senate committee appointed to investigate campaign expenditures in a report filed with the committee here yesterday.

This sum \$8,042,892.32 had been spent up to the close of business Sunday, October 24, and Mr. Upham estimated the expenditures in the closing week of the campaign at \$400,000 additional. The report shows that \$301,888.98 was spent between October 18, when a report was filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives in Washington, and October 24, the date of today's report.

The total estimated cost of the campaign—\$3,442,892.32—is considerably in excess of the Republican budget of \$3,079,037.20, presented to the Senate committee at a hearing here last August, but Mr. Upham explained that the disbursements covered the period from June 14 while the budget included only expenditures from July 15. About \$200,000 was spent between June 14 and July 1, Mr. Upham's office estimated, leaving the estimated disbursements from July 1 to November 2 approximately \$3,243,000, about \$162,000 in excess of the estimated budget.

Contributions received since June 14 total \$2,914,706.08, or \$128,186.24 less than the amount expended to date, the report shows. Of the amount collected \$1,793,556.54 was devoted directly to the national campaign under the direction of the national committee. The remaining \$1,211,495.54 was returned to the states in which it was raised, in accordance with an agreement whereby the national committee solicited all funds for both state and national campaign purposes.

Since Mr. Upham presented his last report to the Senate committee here on August 30, in which he showed 16 contributions exceeding the \$1000 limit laid down by chairman Will H. Hays, there have been 16 more such contributions from individuals and two from clubs, yesterday's report shows. The 18 donations total \$52,470.50.

### Democratic Fund

Treasurer Says Receipts to October 25 were \$878,835.24

NEW YORK, New York—Receipts by the Democratic National Committee to October 25 for the present campaign amounted to \$878,835.24, according to an announcement yesterday by Wilbur W. Marsh, the party's national treasurer.

The sum collected, according to Mr. Marsh, consists almost entirely of contributions, with the exception of \$150,000, which was borrowed.

Of the total, \$665,481.33 was collected in New York, while San Francisco showed an aggregate fund of \$1763.90. The women's bureau was responsible for the collection of \$854.50. Chicago collected \$53,041.51.

Disbursements by the entire organization amount to \$823,345.08, with New York bearing by far the heaviest burden. Chicago a sum slightly less than its receipts, and San Francisco an expense approximately eight times the amount of funds received. The women's bureau has cost \$1,339.30.

Commitments, as of October 25, follow:

Naturalized citizens' bureau, \$761.19; organization bureau, \$2348.60; women's bureau, \$12,022.20; treasurer's statistical, \$1403.26; general, \$2210.10; publicity, \$121,109.34; total commitments, \$139,554.69.

Mr. Marsh's statement included a memorandum to the effect that two individuals had pledged \$25,000 each to pay the expenses of advertising books relating to the League of Nations.

Individual contributions, including that of President Wilson for \$500 and Mrs. Wilson for \$100, ranged from \$12,500 by Thomas L. Chadbourne of New York to five cents by a New Hampshire man.

### ANOTHER SALE OF Plaid Skirts

(By a fortunate deal we secured 85 additional skirts exactly like those sold by us on October 16—these new skirts on sale tomorrow, Saturday)

### NEW PLAID SKIRTS

MADE TO OUR SPECIAL ORDER

In new, light, youthful shades. SUPERIOR QUALITY, very latest styles; choice of models in box plaid and side plaid effects; the new, many color combinations are unusually attractive. All sizes from 25 to 36 belts.

\$15.75

These skirts are regular value at \$25

## CONFERENCES TO BE HELD ON EDUCATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Regional citizens' conferences on education will be held in 12 cities in various parts of the country, the Bureau of Education announced yesterday, beginning with one in Chicago on November 29 and concluding with sessions for the New England States in New York on December 18. Various phases of educational problems, particularly those pertaining to salaries and training of teachers, will be discussed, and plans will be made for introduction in state legislatures next year of bills designed to improve educational standards. Dr. P. P. Clayton, United States Commissioner of Education, says the normal school graduates of last spring are sufficient to fill only 20 per cent of the vacancies in elementary schools this fall.

## REGENCY OVER THE GREEKS PROPOSED

Name of Admiral Coundouriotis Mentioned—Report That the Venizelos Ministry Has Summoned Prince Paul to Throne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A cable message was received yesterday at the State Department from the United States Legation in Athens relative to the proposed establishment of a regency over Greece by act of the Greek Parliament, which met yesterday. It was also stated in the message to the department that the proposal for a regency contemplated its continuation until the forthcoming elections.

This latter proposal is believed to be predicated on the feeling that disorders are possible and that the postponement of the election of the new sovereign until after the elections would make things easier for the government. Reports indicate that there have been no disorders so far.

Admiral Coundouriotis, a retired officer of the Greek Navy, who played a prominent part in the Balkan wars, may be selected as regent, according to a message from the American legation. It was reported in Athens that the Venizelos Ministry had summoned Prince Paul, younger brother of King Alexander, to the throne of Greece, and that, as a condition of the succession of Prince Paul, the government will insist upon the definite and final renunciation of all rights to the throne by former King Constantine and his son, George.

**Greece Position on Northern Epirus**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A cable message just received by the League of Friends of Greece from the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, categorically denies that Greece has recognized as Albania the Province of Northern Epirus, which the Peace Conference, with the unanimous vote of all the Powers and of America, has awarded to Greece.

The cable states that the fact that Greece has refrained from occupying the Province is due to a desire on the part of Italy that Greece should not occupy the Province until a solution of the Adriatic question shall have been reached. Greece has not recognized any rights of Albania over Northern Epirus nor does it intend to do so after the unanimous verdict of the Peace Conference that Province should be awarded to Greece.

**Greece Decorates Envoy**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—According to a cables received from Athens, Greece, by the American Committee for Armenian Independence, M. Grivas, Assistant Minister of War, and General Paraskevopoulos gave a cordial audience to General Antranik and his aides, Captain Bonapartian and Lieutenant Chankalian of Armenia, now on their way to Smyrna to organize an Armenian military force for a campaign in Cilicia. General Paraskevopoulos decorated General Antranik, Captain Bonapartian and Lieutenant Chankalian with the Greek war cross.

**Increased Efficiency the Aim**

Mr. Willard pointed out that the reason for apparent inability of the railroads to meet the country's demand was lack of reequipping the roads during the war when they were subjected to a severe strain of service. Increased efficiency, he said, is the outstanding aim of the managers at present, and he declared that he was confident the carriers will soon be able to meet all needs.

At the morning transportation conference, the vital necessity of developing

## NEED OF ACCORD IN INDUSTRIAL WORLD

Relations of Capital and Labor Discussed at Boston Conference—Addresses on Transportation Act and Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, stated yesterday that it had been established to the satisfaction of the State Department that Washington D. Vanderlip, an American citizen, had made representations, or misrepresentations, to the Soviet authorities in Moscow. Secretary Colby added that the Soviet leaders appeared to be much impressed with the character of the representations made to them. The Secretary characterized the alleged dealings with the Soviets as "mischievous and embarrassing" from a national and international standpoint.

"Educational programs and processes," Dr. Murkin declared, "are not conducted for profit. An educational institution conducted for material gain is in bad odor, and is regarded as inferior. Gentlemen, it is wrong in me to suggest that profits—and even production as ordinarily understood—should not be the animating soul of industry no more than of the university?"

"Managers sometimes forget," Mr. Hood said in his address, "they must establish their credit with their employees—credit for honest leadership, credit for just dealings, credit for just wage payments, credit for working conditions, credit for sympathy with human needs, credit for understanding the ambitions of fellow workers, credit for the recognition of faithful service, credit for kindness and credit for thoughtfulness."

## GREEK CHAMBER GREETS PREMIER

President Declares Greeks and Moslems Will Now Live in Complete Accord, in Interests of Common Motherland

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
ATHENS, Greece—Great demonstrations took place here on the re-opening of the session of the Greek Chamber of Deputies recently, the streets leading to the Chamber being packed with crowds waiting to greet the Premier, Eleutherios Venizelos, on his way to Parliament. The enthusiasm of the population was indescribable, loud cheers greeting Mr. Venizelos, the crowd thus expressing its sympathy towards the Premier after the last attempt on his life.

The Chamber itself was packed full by hundreds of people desirous of taking part in this historical sitting, which marked a decisive turning point in the history of the Greek nation, the latter now becoming the most important power in the Near East. The President of the Chamber, in referring to the members of the Turkish elements which had become free Greek citizens, and to whom the Greeks proffered a fraternal hand, forgetting the past, said:—"Greeks and Moslems will in the future live in complete accord with each other, devoting themselves to their mutual motherland."

### Premier's Place in History

In concluding his opening speech, the president of the Chamber addressed himself to the Premier, saying: "Amidst the not numerous great men celebrated in history for having enlarged their mother country and who have been honored by the title of fathers of their country, your name will occupy a most illustrious place and will pass down in the grateful memory of the future generations of the Greek Nation." These words were greeted with prolonged applause. The references in the speech of the president of the Chamber to the assistance of the Allies, and in commemoration of those who had laid down their lives for their country, were received by the Chamber standing up in enthusiastic acknowledgment.

The president of the Chamber then submitted the following resolution, which was carried unanimously: "The Chamber, taking into consideration the peace treaty with Turkey, and the national effort accomplished by the Premier during the last 10 years, and believing that they express the opinion and sentiments of Hellenism in its entirety, proclaim that Eleutherios Venizelos fully deserves the gratitude of his country, of which he is the benefactor and savior, and the chamber commands that a column in honor of M. Venizelos shall be placed in the hall of the present assembly and by this present vote witnesses its external gratitude and admiration."

After the passing of this resolution Mr. Venizelos walked to the floor of the House amidst vociferous cheers from the benches and the visitors' galleries. After thanking the president of the chamber, he placed before the House a bill ratifying the four treaties signed at Sévres on August 19, and made certain declarations comprising a review of his policy since March 1915.

### A "Perfidious" Ruler

In vigorous terms Mr. Venizelos criticized the autocratic policy of the former King Constantine and the latter's contempt of the will of the people by his flagrant violations of all constitutional rules which were intrusted to his safeguard. The Premier stigmatized the perfidious behavior of the former monarch in the question of the treaty with Serbia, and he indicated the disaster which would have befallen Greece if Constantine had remained on the throne. When the Premier mentioned the anarchist and criminal methods employed by the partisans of the former king in their attempts to return Constantine to the Greek throne, the whole Chamber uttered a unanimous cry—"Never!"

Regarding the censorship and the martial law for which he had been called a tyrant, the Premier said: "In all democratic countries such measures have been introduced even when there was not in existence an opposition attempting to overthrow the existing system by means disloyal or loyal. As to future elections—which my enemies allege will take place at the point of bayonets," added the Premier—"the whole of my past career in my capacity of leader of the Liberal Party is a sufficient proof of the value of this base accusation. The elections of 1912 held under my premiership were models of liberty and the free expression of the will of the people. When a man like myself has taken an important part in international affairs he can never even dream of staining his home by such acts as are imputed to me by my political enemies."

### Coming Elections

The Premier declared that the Chamber would probably complete its work in about 10 days, when it would be dissolved and new elections would be held in the interval of 45 days as provided by the Constitution. Simultaneously with the dissolution of the Chamber, he stated that the censorship and martial law would be rescinded and the opposition would be perfectly free to prepare itself for the electoral campaign. Concerning the results of the forthcoming elections, the Premier declared that he was convinced that the Greek people would approve his policy and

would renew their confidence placed in his government.

The newly elected Chamber, the Premier remarked, would not be a constitutional assembly but a revisional one, empowered to modify certain articles of the Constitution, which must be worded more clearly so as to make impossible in the future new violations of the Greek Constitution such as the repeated dissolutions of the Chamber enforced by the former King Constantine, who declared that these acts were in compliance with the Constitution.

## TEACHING ENGLISH TO FOREIGNERS

**Specially for The Christian Science Monitor**  
The atmosphere in the classroom where English for foreigners is taught resembles an opaque international fogbank. The problem is to break through the mental backgrounds, made up of the various national race traditions, religious super-

hunting for clear, direct English writing, vital enough to keep a motley group interested, and simple enough to use for a foundation for lessons in grammar, spelling, composition and the ever important vocabulary-builder.

Short stories, sketches and newspaper articles are best. But even in these prolific fields, the right material is hard to find. Nearly all short stories are too long to work out in one lesson, and if left half-finished, for the next time, the interest of the students dies out and the second at-

he was puzzled by a word which he could not find in the dictionary. A young American gentleman had said it to him. Would the teacher explain "ishgebibble"?

### Women Quicker Students

The men students are as anxious to learn as the women, but they do not grasp ideas as quickly. It is possible that they retain what they learn for a longer time. As a Chinese student quaintly explained during a discussion of American life as he had observed it:

"Americans act quickly. Chinese think a long time; then act. Americans are in great hurry; they have no time to think!"

The women students are eager to be like the American people, to think quickly, act quickly, and to avoid embarrassment. It is hard to tell when they really understand. The men do not cover up their ignorance and they are easier to teach.

Each student has a definite purpose in view. The young Armenian matron is perfecting her English in order that she may teach her husband, who does not understand English at all. The boys from Siberia need to speak English in their business affairs. An Italian seamstress has visions of becoming a designer in the establishment where she works and this exalted position is out of her reach until she can speak the language of her patrons acceptably. Lithuanians, Czechs, Slavs, Chinese, Japanese, both men and women, want to understand the Americans, for whom they have an enormous respect, and they realize that the first step is to learn the language.

Americans demand that the foreigner speak English. It is not the subtle courtesy of the European whose custom it is to cultivate the gift of tongues, but it is the American custom, and the foreigner must conform to it if he wishes to carry on business in America. To teach the foreigner English is the practical solution of the international problem for Americans.

At the International Institute of the Y. W. C. A. in New York City, it is already found necessary to employ a foreign staff able to converse intelligently in 54 languages. The classes in English at the institute are intended to simplify matters for the community at large and for the foreign people who mingle with each other and with the Americans in the course of the day's work.

## NEW COLONIZATION SCHEME IN CANADA

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**

OTTAWA, Ontario—One of the most important colonization enterprises of a private nature undertaken in Canada for many years is that now being organized by the Western Canada Colonization Association.

The movement, which is not one for profit,

is being financed by a number of the leading men in the business life of the country, who see in it a possible means of filling up a considerable portion of the waste spaces lying within the recognized area of settlement in the west.

Between the international boundary and the wooded country in the three prairie provinces there are approximately 20,000,000 acres of unoccupied land, suitable for cultivation, that should be occupied.

The founders of the movement are convinced that much can be done to settle this permanently. They are also impressed with the fact that if this were taken up by settlers occupying on an average 320 acres it would mean at least 62,500 new and permanent farmers, which with their families would imply an addition of 400,000 or 500,000 most effective consumers.

This has appealed very strongly to the business interests of the country, who, to date,

have subscribed \$1,300,000 of the \$1,500,000 required for the work.

It is proposed not only to attract settlers, but having secured them, to follow them, rendering through a spirit of cooperation such assistance as, while not making the newcomers dependent in any way, will be a distinct departure from the old policy of dumping settlers on the land and allowing them to shift for themselves.

In conversation with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mayor M. A. M. Brown of Medicine Hat, the provisional president of the association, expressed great pleasure that the Duke

## BOUNDARY DISPUTE ARISES IN LABRADOR

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**

QUEBEC, Quebec—Recent surveys of the great Labrador Peninsula, which have disclosed immense resources of timber suitable for pulp and paper manufacture, have led to a revival of efforts to bring about a determination of the boundary line between the provinces of Quebec and Newfoundland. This line has never been laid down by actual survey, and its various definitions, as given in documents issued at intervals in the last century and a half, are so vague that government officials do not just know how much of Labrador belongs to Canada and how much to Labrador.

That Labrador is rich in many natural resources, including enormous water powers, has long been known, but the practicability of utilizing its forests for paper-making was not demonstrated until the world-wide paper shortage led to exhaustive investigations of the territory. This resulted in applications by promoters to the Newfoundland Government for timber limits in Labrador. As these could not be acted upon until it was determined whether Newfoundland owned the land in question, representatives of that dominion were sent to London, England, late in the summer to discuss with eminent British counsel the preparation of a formal draft of Newfoundland's Labrador claims as opposed to those of the Province of Quebec.

The coast of Labrador was annexed to Newfoundland in 1763. Ten years later, owing to difficulties arising out of grants made to a number of persons under French rule, it was changed to Canadian jurisdiction. In 1809 it was again transferred to Newfoundland and has since been attached to that dominion. The difficulty arises over different interpretations of the words "coast of Labrador." One view is that Newfoundland can claim only the coast between Blanc Sablon and Cape Chidley, with perhaps a half-mile inland, and that the rest of Labrador is really a part of the Province of Quebec.

As defined in the letters patent constituting the office of Governor of Newfoundland, the boundary was described as a line drawn between Blanc Sablon and Cape Chidley, which would pass through the ocean in certain sections and leave a large areas of the coast to the westward of the line and, therefore, not under Newfoundland's jurisdiction. Some Newfoundland authorities hold to the view that the correct delimitation was made in a sessional paper issued in that Dominion in 1864. Under the phraseology of this document, Newfoundland would be entitled to thousands of square miles of the interior of the Labrador Peninsula in addition to the coast. This view, of course, is not concurred in by some eminent authorities representing the Province of Quebec, hence the necessity for a new and final determination of the boundary line.

**GENERAL OBREGON'S POLICY**  
MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Passage of laws stimulating foreign investment and immigration was urged by Gen. Alvaro Obregon, President-Elect of Mexico, in an address before a joint session of the Mexican Congress yesterday. He disapproved the government's agrarian plan, which contemplates the dissolution of large estates and the inauguration of the small farm idea throughout the republic. He declared the country was not yet ready for this undertaking.

**Irwin's**  
Fifth at Race  
CINCINNATI  
WOMEN'S AND MISSES' WEARING APPAREL SHOES AND MILLINERY

stitutions, and degrees of educational advantage which the different pupils have enjoyed previously, and after that, to let the daylight of common understanding penetrate by way of the alien English tongue. The teacher feels about like the pilot of a small motor boat in a big fog, or to be more pedagogical, perhaps she feels more like a small child with a large number of unruly fractions for which she is required to find a common denominator. She is all at sea, either way!

Even in a small group of students in a supposedly advanced class, not over ten in number, the geographical background is found, upon inquiry, to extend from Syria, Armenia and Italy, around the world to Peru, Spanish, Italian, French, Turkish, Armenian and Syrian words are whispered back and forth continually because the desire to pass on the crumbs of learning to others not so quick to understand cannot be curbed, and the air is vibrant with strange tongues, like the immediate vicinity of the Tower of Babel during that famous architectural experiment which resulted disastrously.

**When Pantomime Helps Out**

The students never laugh at each other, nor at the teacher, even when she resorts to devices worthy of an accomplished vaudeville artist in order to be understood universally. When the English tongue cannot explain itself, pantomime is useful. Both laughter and applause follow when an idea bursts through the fog in all its crystalline beauty! That is an international conquest over the misfortune of the Tower of Babel and it is just cause for rejoicing.

Side by side at the same desk sit two girls from opposite sides of the hemisphere. For the peasant girl from northern Italy, the story of George Washington and the cherry tree told in words of one syllable is difficult reading. The descendant of the Incas and the Spanish conquerors who sits beside her is familiar with the works of Shakespeare, Washington Irving and Mark Twain! She has come to take a degree in "national science," either at Columbia University or at Harvard. The Italian has been in the United States for four years and the Peruvian for 15 days! Many of the students never laugh at each other, nor at the teacher, even when she resorts to devices worthy of an accomplished vaudeville artist in order to be understood universally. When the English tongue cannot explain itself, pantomime is useful. Both laughter and applause follow when an idea bursts through the fog in all its crystalline beauty! That is an international conquest over the misfortune of the Tower of Babel and it is just cause for rejoicing.

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The delight of glibly reading aloud without understanding a word of the text is no naught in foreign students than in free verse poets, but it must be restrained. After one of these musical flights, the students are required to retell in their own words what has been read. Their consternation is pathetic, but soon vanishes in the pursuit of new words which follows.

**Following Roman Roads**

The richness of the English language becomes evident when students of so many nationalities pounce eagerly on unfamiliar words and straightway discover a root that is like the same word in their own tongue, especially where their nations have felt the influence of the Roman civilization.

The pursuit of meanings for English words most often follows the old Roman roads from Italy to Gaul, Britain, the East, and to Spain, thence to the new world, as if the words dropped by the Roman soldiers in the ears of conquered peoples were, after all is said and done, the most permanent things of all the great accomplishments of the Roman Empire.

Dictionaries were unpopular until the students discovered this game of following the Roman roads to pick out Latin word roots common to all tongues, and Greek roots, and picturesque Saxon derivatives, and the difficult spelling that is the heirloom from the Welsh, and a hundred other sources from which the modern English tongue is built.

Sometimes the dictionary fails. A Japanese business man arose with great dignity and told the teacher that

Devonshire had consented to become a patron, adding "he was indeed so deeply interested in it that he willingly placed his name and the prestige of his high office behind it. Besides securing His Excellency as our patron we were fortunate in prevailing upon Sir George Perley to join our foundation as a contributing founder. It will mean much in obtaining a high class of settlers from other countries that the Western Canada Colonization Association is backed, not only by the Governor-General, but also by the High Commissioner in London. My experience," added Mr. Brown, "of the past few weeks, thoroughly convinces me that there is nothing in the legend of eastern hostility toward the west. On every hand I have found the industrial and financial leaders on this side of the Great Lakes eager and anxious to assist in the development of the west with their names, their time and their money. They realize that eastern and western Canada stand or fall together, that the people have a greater respect for the law; saloons have passed out and the populace is more peaceful. In consequence the room heretofore housing the steel cages in the City Hall is being added to the city collector's office by the tearing out of the partition between and the city jail is to be a thing of the past. However, lawbreakers need not think they won't be locked up when necessary, as there is plenty of room in the county jail."

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

**Jail Room for Tax Collector**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**

ROCK PORT, Missouri—Prohibition has closed the city jail, added new quarters to the office of the city collector and otherwise operated to the economic-benefit of this community.

"For a long time Rock Port has had a highly ornamental city jail, or, in other words, a town calaboose,

without which no well regulated town got along some years ago," says The Atchison County Mail in speaking of the situation. "These things have gone out of style, however, now that the people have a greater respect for the law; saloons have passed out and the populace is more peaceful. In consequence the room heretofore housing the steel cages in the City Hall is being added to the city collector's office by the tearing out of the partition between and the city jail is to be a thing of the past. However, lawbreakers need not think they won't be locked up when necessary, as there is plenty of room in the county jail."

**Root Beer Trade Develops**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Root beer has taken the place of the old 7 and 8 per cent beer sold in the waterfront saloons of New Orleans, to the virtual exclusion of the new 1½ per cent cereal beverages manufactured by the breweries. Before prohibition became effective, there were 210 saloons on the four miles of waterfront on the city of the Mississippi river at New Orleans. After prohibition went into effect, the number of these dropped to 102, all selling the non-alcoholic beer. In one month these fell to 57, the longshoremen, stevedores and other waterfront workmen apparently not caring for the new beverages. One former saloon keeper, however, filled his tanks with root beer, kept it cold and fresh, and soon had more trade than he could handle. Now the number of saloons handling root beer has risen to 113, or 11 more than were ever able to exist on the sales of the cereal beverages. Long lines of waterfront workmen are to be seen every noon and evening, wending their way to these stands, apparently as contented with the root beer as a beverage at lunch-time or after work as they were with the old beer.



## BRING THE TOTS TO TOYLAND

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## NEW MOVE AMONG SPAIN'S SOCIALISTS

Syndicalist Labor and Socialist Sections Unite to Operate on Council of Action System of the British Labor Party

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Something of a mild sensation has been caused in the political and other fields by a remarkable move among the Syndicalist, Labor and Socialist sections, which have united in one homogeneous group with the avowed intention of operating on the Council of Action system as recently adopted by the British Labor Party, an example with which the Spanish Labor leaders have been much impressed. The leaders of the Syndicalists and Socialistic sections make no secret of the circumstances of their new combination nor of their plans and intentions, which are already exciting apprehension.

The Conservative organ, the "Epoca," has begun a strong campaign against the danger that it sees ahead, and one or two political sections of the Left, notably the Republicans, have hastened to condemn the recent proceedings of the Syndicalists and to disassociate themselves entirely from any sympathy with them.

Strike at Bilbao

It is significant to an extent that this new movement is coincident with the outbreak of a series of outrages in different parts of the country which, for their wide separation and diversity, are more alarming than anything that has taken place hitherto. Parts of Spain that were considered to be more or less immune from this danger are evidently affected now, and anxiety increases accordingly. The sensitive, impulsive and dangerous state of feeling among the working classes is illustrated by an extraordinary affair at Bilbao which led up to a former general strike there. A strike of kind was in progress on the part of the barbers, and a hairdresser's assistant, who preferred not to be among the strikers, was proceeding to his work when he was interfered with by a striker, at whom he promptly pointed a revolver and fired. A situation of great excitement at once succeeded, and the strikers in general expressed their desire and intention of lynching the barber's assistant. They decided, however, to proceed by other methods, and resolved immediately upon a general strike of 24 hours. This was carried into absolute effect, with the result that all labor of every kind at every place was absolutely suspended for a day and night.

Railway at Ferrol

Apart from this extra demonstration, there have been other strikes going on at Bilbao all the time. That of the dock hands and the masons has proceeded, with, as it appears, little hope of settlement. The compositors' strike also seemed to be as far from settlement as ever, the men having maintained a very stubborn attitude. Again at Corunna the situation became serious. The Syndicalists there seemed to have the whip hand, and though some of the leaders have been put in prison, this did not in the circumstances appear to be a very effective step, for the control exercised over the prisoners was so thin that they had no difficulty in directing from their cells all the strike movements proceeding outside, and it has been satirically and not wholly inaccurately remarked that the prisons in such circumstances become merely a convenient official headquarters of the Syndicalists and strike leaders.

There have been declarations of intention to strike at Ferrol, where the people are much aggravated, or pretend to be, as some would say, at the delay in beginning the promised governmental construction of the new railway from that place, as to which the government continually temporizes.

Unrest General

In nearly every other part of Spain there is much the same feeling of unrest and tendency to action, often without any sort of realization of the supposed grievances or the consequences immediate and distant of the methods adopted. The central parts of Spain seem in general to be least disposed to these extreme measures, but the south—so far removed in circumstances, conditions, temperament and disposition, from the northwest and the northeast where the Catalans, originators and leaders of this new spirit, are—has gradually been becoming more and more restless, and the Syndicalist movement is strong there. The authorities are now taking action against it, and at Seville have just discovered a secret Syndicalist headquarters and arrested 25 men. At Valencia the situation has been highly inflammable.

These circumstances, and this general attitude and disposition need to be carefully considered. In view of this sudden amalgamation of the two chief labor organizations, the Union General de Trabajadores (or General Workers' Union), which has been chiefly Socialist and political, and the Confederacion Nacional del Trabajo (or National Federation of Labor) and their joint intention to proceed on the Council of Action lines, Government May Temporize.

A general feeling is that the government will temporize and do nothing, except attempt ineffectual repressive measures here and there which, in the circumstances, can do no good and generally do much harm. So the situation will become worse. In the simple political way there is small danger of revolution.

## BRITISH ELECTRICAL DISPUTE A BLUNDER

While Employers Assumed An Uncompromising Attitude Union Officials Threatened to Place London in Darkness

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—There is more than an element of suspicion for the belief that the Engineering Employers Federation took advantage of the indifference—if not hostility—of the skilled unions in the engineering industry to the members of the Electrical Trades Union to wage war upon the latter body. The employers, however, would be wise at this stage to use a little more discretion in their attitude toward disputes between them and the electricians.

The reasons for the recent dispute appeared on the surface to be quite simple and easy of solution, and to the man in the street it seemed appalling that thousands of men should be laid idle because a foreman severed his connection with a trade union. The dispute, originally confined to the works of Cammell Laird of Penistone, Sheffield, assumed national proportions in consequence of the decision of the Engineering Employers Federation to issue lockout notices to all members of the Electrical Trade Union employed by associated firms.

Other Unions Unsympathetic

That feeling against the members of this union was fairly pronounced was manifest to the employers in a number of ways, and is also familiar to readers of The Christian Science Monitor; but there was a decided tendency on the part of employers to overestimate the unsympathetic attitude of the other trades, and by adopting an aggressive and uncompromising policy, convert what was a feeling of indifference and an attitude of non-participation into one of active support for the locked out men. There is, as Mr. John Hill, general secretary of the boilermakers, pointed out, a growing feeling among engineers generally that the employers forced the pace, endeavoring to get back to state of things that might have been accepted 20 years ago, but are quite out of keeping with modern workshop thought.

Although at first declining to adopt the proposal of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation to allow the matter to go to arbitration, the employers at length agreed to submit evidence to the court appointed by the Ministry of Labor, but at the same time refused to withdraw the lockout. In this the employers blundered stupidly and showed an obstinacy which reflected little credit upon their advisers. Those who know the bitter opposition of the trade unions to arbitration, and the manner and extent to which the difficulties have been overcome by the efforts of responsible officials, will greatly deplore the action of the engineering employers.

Decisions Not Binding

"The prerequisite condition to arbitration or consideration of matters in dispute is that you return to work," ran the argument when inducing strikers to submit their claims to an impartial tribunal. A policy that is sound and eminently reasonable to apply to the workers is no less sound in its application to employers.

There is, of course, nothing on the Statute Book to compel either employers or workpeople to accept the decision of a court since the compulsory arbitration clauses of the Munitions Acts were abrogated, but to the eternal credit of the unions it has to be remembered that although latterly there has been only the moral obligation to respect the awards, this has been honored equally as much as the legal obligation.

The proposal of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation was an eminently desirable and logical solution of the problem, giving neither side an advantage over the other; namely, that the electricians at Sheffield should return to work on the old basis and the employers to cancel the lockout notices pending inquiry by an impartial tribunal. The inquiry was conducted, but under the circumstances it is hardly expected that the decision will close the dispute.

Employers Not Unanimous

Even the employers themselves did not show unanimity in regard to the lockout policy. For instance, the electricians on the River Thames shipyards, from London Bridge to Tilbury, were unaffected, as also the Bristol Channel and Mersey shipyards. The union officials fully recognized that if they were to succeed in the dispute, victory must come their way in the early days of the conflict, that a long-drawn-out struggle would leave their members high and dry, so they fell back upon their accustomed tactics of threatening to place London in darkness, to stop

the electric railways, and any number of other dreadful things, if a settlement was not soon reached.

The whole affair was a series of blunders, first on the part of the electricians, then the employers, while a number of government departments, trade unions and federations of trade unions, all eager to assist, were forced to stand idly by and see the possibility of the community being further inconvenienced by having to walk home from the city to dark and cheerless rooms.

These are not the times for playing with fire. It is high time that the Trades Unions Congress on the one hand and the Federation of Employers other than engineering on the other, reminded their respective constituent bodies that with so much inflammable material about, the sensible course is to climb down from the high horse, place the full facts before a committee of disinterested and public-spirited men, and trust to their honest and intelligence for an unbiased verdict.

## RAILWAY PROSPECTS IN INDIA BRIGHT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—At the annual meeting of the East Indian Railway Company, Sir David Barbour gave an interesting account of the achievements and prospects of the company. The war had a bad effect on the railways in India, as it had in all other countries, but happily here the railways remained under the usual control and although they suffered in efficiency they have remained solvent and can look forward to a speedy recovery. Of course many arrears have to be made good, for during the war there was practically no new construction, no addition of rolling stock, and the laying of the line had to be reduced to the minimum. All these omissions must now be put in hand. Services were also cut down and the passenger traffic was deliberately discouraged in the interests of urgent goods traffic. To add to the difficulties of the railways the insufficiency of shipping forced the transfer of coal from the coasting steamers, which used to carry this commodity, to the railways. Now that the sea route is once more in use the railways will be relieved of this burden.

During the war too it was thought that it would be more economical to pool all the resources of the various railways as far as wagons were concerned, but unfortunately some of the railways interpreted this arrangement as a plan whereby they could utilize another company's wagons without sending any equivalent, and it is obvious that unless all the railways cooperate to secure a fair exchange pooling is not economy. Strenuous efforts are now being made by the railway companies to restore the service to its normal efficiency but their work is considerably hampered by lack of materials, and also owing to a shortage of coke, pig iron is not available in adequate quantities. The railways, like those in all other countries, have also to contend with a large rise in working expenses; the prices of materials have risen; the wages and salaries bill is much higher, and additional expenditure has also been incurred in order to secure more rapid disposal of arrears. The worst, however, seems to be now over, and schemes for the construction of bridges and the electrification of the suburban lines are now being considered, and it is hoped that the railways will be restored to their normal efficiency before very long.

### NO COLOMBIAN MORATORIUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The report concerning a proposed moratorium by the Colombian Government is denied in a message from the Colombian Minister of Foreign Affairs, received by the information bureau of the Colombian Government in this city.

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## SUCCESS OF SPANISH POLICY IN MOROCCO

Scarcely a Month Passes Without Some Addition to Signs of New Civilization Introduced by General Berenguer

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELILLA, Morocco.—There are various satisfactory signs of the success of the Spanish policy of "peaceful penetration," as it is called, in these parts at the extreme eastern end of the Spanish zone. The town of Melilla itself is developing wonderfully, and scarcely a month goes by without some more or less important addition being made to the signs of the new civilization which is being introduced by Spain in these days under the direction of General Berenguer. More and more does Melilla begin to appear just like a new Spanish town. Building has been going on extensively and the style of architecture that is being introduced is very much akin to that in which the new main streets of the "Gran Vía" pattern are being made in all parts of Spain that are touched by the new progressive movement.

The Plaza de España here is now a big fine square, and from it opens a splendid street to which is given the title of "Calle de Alfonso XIII." New streets are making their appearance from time to time, and to one that has just been opened has been given the title of "Calle del General Jordana" in memory of the great officer who was so intimately associated with the Spanish fortunes in the country at a most difficult period. This, also, is a fine street, with specially good cemented sidewalks and an excellent electric light installation, and in time it may become a chief street of Melilla. It is adjacent to the Parque Hernández, which is finely planted and well kept, making a somewhat impressive sign of European progress in these parts.

### Spanish Taught

At Monte Arruit there was recently inaugurated a native school for the study of the Castilian language. Generals Silvestre and Montevideo were present at the opening ceremonies. General Silvestre and Colonel Morales made suitable speeches, in which they impressed upon those who listened to them the advantages and necessity of learning the Spanish tongue and of advancing generally in their education. The pupils were entertained afterward to a substantial and dainty meal.

The school is built in Moorish style with the crown, star and crescent figuring prominently between the huge letters "Escuela Indígena," stretching across the front of the building. Inside the arrangement is much what it might be in any other school with rows of long plain desks and seats. It is now in full operation, and the little Moors are taking keen interest in their studies. The establishment is due to the initiative of the native department for the Teaching of the Spanish Language to the Moors, as it is called. At Zeluan, which is a considerable and rising town nearly 20 miles to the south of Melilla, there has just been opened a new market, which is expected to have a material effect upon the commerce of the place. Mr. Gil Pina represented General Silvestre at the inauguration ceremonies.

**Season's Festivals**

The festivals of the season have lately been in progress, additional spirit being imparted to them by reason of the recent Spanish successes. A long program of festivities and events of various kinds, lasting about a week, has been gone through. A great feature was made of the international fencing tournament, while the shooting competition for the King's Cup, open to the various sections of the garrison corps, has created deep interest. The King gave this cup on the understanding that it was to become the property of any section winning it two years in succession or three in all, and a section of the San Fernando regiment has now won it for the second time, and was presented with the trophy by General Silvestre.

The maritime services between Melilla and the Spanish ports are gradually being improved, and a notable addition has been made lately. Arrangements were made some time ago for the Compañía Transmediterránea to start a new fortnightly regular service between Barcelona and Seville, each vessel stopping at the ports of Valencia, Alicante, Almeria, Melilla and Ceuta. The ships have now actually begun the service, and great results are expected from this close linking of two important ports on the Spanish African coast with places on the Spanish coast of such prime commercial importance as Barcelona, Seville, Valencia, and the others. At the same time it is announced that the Melilla-Oran-Almeria service is being suppressed. Four ships have been put on to a service between Melilla and Malaga, their names being Sister, Puchol, Lazaro and Barcelo.

**Winning Over Natives**

Spanish efforts to win the natives well over to their side and especially to make friends of those who through the Spanish military victories come newly under their jurisdiction, are meeting with pronounced success, and there is evidently a far better loyalty on the part of these new subjects than was the case in similar circumstances only a year or two ago. The other evening a large number of native chiefs came along to Melilla at the invitation of General Silvestre from the towns and villages of Tafersit, Midas, Meluk and other parts of their land.

## GENEROUS ACTION OF SOUTH AFRICA

### Restoring of Property to German Residents Should Redound to the Credit of the Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The property of those Germans who were either resident or domiciled within the union is to be restored, General Smuts, the Prime Minister, recently announced in the House of Assembly. Out of the assets and property valued at about £13,000,000 the custodian of enemy property has already paid out about £3,000,000. The Premier promised the government would announce its policy in regard to the balance of the assets by the custodian which belonged to Germans not either domiciled or resident in South Africa.

After having given the question the fullest consideration, the government had come to the following conclusion: The Peace Treaty made certain provisions and they wished to keep as far as possible within the terms of that treaty. The Minister of Justice said that the government was going to make certain deductions from those repayments authorized by the Peace Treaty. These deductions authorized by the Treaty were debts due to the nationals, and in that connection they had asked for statements of those debts, and these had been sent in, and a large number had been proved to the satisfaction of the custodian and paid out. The total amount so far as they could see of those debts was about £500,000.

### Interest to Be Paid

Then there was the property and investments held by their nationals in Germany at the outbreak of war which had been sequestered or confiscated by the German Government, and those had to be repaid by the German Government in terms of the Treaty. If not, they were entitled to bring them into account in making any repayment, and as these had not been paid back, the government proposed to retain an amount of about £500,000 to cover them.

The members would see that of the £10,000,000 that was left after paying out debts and properties to Germans residents or domiciled in this country, they proposed to make a reduction of £1,000,000—£500,000 in respect of property and investments in Germany and the other half due to the nationals. That left £9,000,000. To this amount, the government proposed to add interest at the rate of 4 per cent for the period during which these properties would be vested in the custodian, so far as they had been bearing interest or producing dividends, for of course there were some which had produced practically nothing, and in those cases the government did not propose to add interest. This would add another £1,000,000 to the £9,000,000 to which he had referred, so that at the present date there was a sum of about £10,000,000 to be dealt with. Now, how were they going to deal with it?

### Good Faith Relied On

The contemplation of the Peace Treaty was that this money was to be paid over to the reparation fund, but the Peace Treaty left an opening for more generous treatment, and here he might mention that that opening was largely due to the activity which General Botha and himself had been able to bear at the Peace Conference. It was of this opening they wished to avail themselves on this occasion, and the government did not propose to pay this £10,000,000 into the reparation fund, for to do so would be equal to confiscation. It is true that the German Government had undertaken under the Peace Treaty to compensate all their nationals for what losses had suffered in this way, but even so, it would be a most difficult thing to do.

No, the South African Government was not going to confiscate private property of people who in peace times invested their capital in South Africa, counting on the good faith of the people of this country and its government. They thought the whole thing should be dealt with in a different way, and that it would be for the good of the future welfare of South Africa to deal with the matter in a generous manner. To repay the amounts, as was possible, to the par-

ent, but the name has served as a rallying point for all who are interested in constitutional government in China. The real interpretation of the demand for such a convention seems to be the general disbelief that the Parliament will ever be able to prepare a permanent constitution for the country. There have been several attempts made to formulate this document since 1912 when the Nanking provisional Constitution was adopted, but all have proved to be failures. One reason for this is that they have been drawn up by men educated abroad and more familiar with conditions in other countries than with those of their own country.

It has come to be recognized that any constitution which China adopts must be an outgrowth of the traditions of the people and not a slavish copy of a method which has proved its usefulness in other conditions. Men of experience in administration in their own country who can add to their experience a new outlook upon the world are the men chiefly needed at the present juncture; but these are always the hardest to find. It is especially difficult to secure these men in China, for since the revolution the better men have been content to withdraw from the field of government activity and leave the field to the ambitious and often poorly equipped politicians. A convention may lure these men back to an interest in the future of their land.

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## VOLUNTEERS AND THE IRISH POLICE

### Order From Headquarters Directs That They Shall Have No Intercourse With Police Force

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—At a court-martial recently held in Cork a document found on a volunteer named Thomas Hart contained the following order from the "General Headquarters" dated June 4, 1920: "Volunteers shall have no intercourse with the Royal Irish Constabulary, and shall stimulate and support in every way the boycott of this force ordered by the Dail. Those persons who associate with the Royal Irish Constabulary shall be subjected to the same boycott, and the fact of their association with, and toleration of, this infamous force, shall be kept public in every possible way. Definite lists of such persons in the areas of his command shall be prepared and retained by each company, battalion and brigade commander." The sentence imposed on the prisoner was two years' imprisonment with hard labor.

He wished to add one word more, and that was about Southwest Africa. Under the Peace Treaty the government also got the right to deal in the same confiscatory manner with all property in Southwest Africa. The same power was given over enemy nationals in Southwest Africa as in South Africa, which meant that the government had the power to confiscate every bit of private property in Southwest Africa, but there, too, they had thought that, although they possessed that abstract power, it would be wrong to make use of it, and the policy of the government there would be as follows: They intended to leave private property severely alone.

## ANGLO-AMERICAN TIES ARE STRENGTHENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—The friendship between the United States and Australia has been strengthened by the visit of Judge H. V. Borst, Grandmaster of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the Supreme Court Bench of New York. Judge Borst has spoken freely in the states visited by him, and everywhere Australians have enthusiastically appreciated his friendship and candor. In Adelaide Judge Borst repeated the kindly sentiments toward Great Britain which he had uttered in New South Wales and Victoria. His remarks were particularly appropriate in view of the outburst of Dr. Mannix, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, at Plattsburg in which he was reported as saying that England was America's enemy and would be her enemy for all time.

Dr. Lendon, president of the Commonwealth Club, speaking at luncheon in Adelaide in honor of Judge Borst, asked the guest "to convey to the great Republic a message of Anglo-American friendship, and it is this: that the turbulent Irish Roman Catholic ecclesiastic has no mandate to speak on behalf of Australia. The attitude and utterances of Dr. Mannix are strongly disapproved by many of his own flock, and his attempt to stir up strife between the United States and the British Empire merits our righteous condemnation. We give the lie direct to the statements that England is, has been, and always will be the enemy of America, a thing inconceivable after the war."

In replying, Judge Borst said that Americans believed in free speech, but not free speech that hinted at sedition and treason. Government existed for the protection of person and property, and the man who preached against that government was not only disloyal to that government but disloyal to his fellow-men. American citizens stood for loyalty to government, and it was not the duty of any person or set of persons attempting to stir up strife between Britain and America. They were going forward in the same direction for the elevation of the people of the world.

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land about a generation ago, the Brotherhood Movement now claims an enrolled membership of over 500,000, and has ramifications all over the world. At the last annual conference held in London in 1919, after addresses by Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Robert Cecil and delegates from America and other parts of the world, the World Brotherhood Federation was constituted, and it was decided to hold the next congress in the United States.

**BRITISH AMBASSADOR ON IRISH INQUIRY**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador, has written as follows to the Committee of One Hundred on Ireland:

"The British Government has more to gain than anyone in insuring that the truth (about Ireland) is made known to the world. I am, however, unable to bring myself to believe that the truth can be established until there has been a period of quiet in Ireland. Any inquiry undertaken just now, more especially any inquiry undertaken by persons without power to compel the production of books, papers, records, etc., would, in my opinion, lead to a mass of statements, unsupported by verifiable facts, made for propaganda purposes."

While Great Britain would take no steps against any British subject who might wish to give evidence before the committee, the Ambassador explained that the government "could not guarantee that reprisals would not be taken by Sinn Fein extremists in Ireland against persons who had given evidence against certain elements in that movement, should such persons return to Ireland."

The commission of five which will soon begin in Washington a public inquiry on conditions in Ireland is composed as follows, as elected by the Committee of One Hundred: Jane Adams of Chicago; Joseph W. Folk, former Governor of Missouri; Frederick C. Howe of Washington, District of Columbia; James H. Maurer of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, president of Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, and David J. Walsh (D.), United States Senator from Massachusetts.

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# BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## NEW CURRENCY BASIS PROPOSED

**Plan Proposed by London Banker Would Change Currency Basis in the British Empire From Gold to Bills of Exchange**

MONTREAL, Quebec—To stabilize inter-empire currency by changing to a currency based on bills of exchange from the present currency based on gold, is the object of the visit now being made to Canada by John F. Darling, an eminent banking authority of London, England. Mr. Darling has spent several weeks in Canada, and, when interviewed at the office of the British Trade Commissioner in Montreal, stated that he had gone into the subject carefully with many banking and financial institutions in different parts of Canada. Those connected with such institutions, he said, had received the scheme with remarkable favor, it being looked on as a sound scientific basis for the stabilization of the inter-empire rate of exchange. The supply of gold, Mr. Darling explained, is insufficient now to continue as the basis of currency, and it is, moreover, not elastic. A basis of bills of exchange is the last word, from the scientific point of view, representing commodities in transit through the Empire, or between the Empire and a foreign country. By rigorously limiting bills to a three months' term, or less, he considers there will be attained a sound currency, incapable of inflation, since it would automatically expand and contract with the movement of goods and prices.

### An Empire Bank

To achieve this end it is proposed to establish an empire bank with headquarters in London, and branches in financial centers throughout the British Empire. These banks would act as clearing houses with each other and with local banks—and the crux of the whole scheme—would make their transfers at par anywhere within the Empire. There are only 125 banks in the Empire, Mr. Darling said, and all they would need to do would be to transfer their debit and credit balances against each other to the local clearing house branch of the Empire bank. Should it be necessary to make immediate transfers to other parts of the Empire, it would be done forthwith by cable, saving time and the cost of shipments of gold. The gold hoards have vanished, said Mr. Darling, owing to inflated currency, and the basis now is government credit—a bad one, as it has been tremendously extended by the war.

The Continental Paper Bag Mills have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common and preferred stocks, payable November 15 to stock of record December 8. The Norfolk & Western Railway has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the common stock, payable December 18 to stock of record November 30.

The Mahoning Investment Company has declared an extra dividend of \$4 a share in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable December 1 to holders of record November 24.

The Pittsburgh Steel Company has declared the regular dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable December 1 to stock of record November 15.

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable November 20 to stock of record November 10. In the first three quarters of this year payments of 5 per cent were made on this issue.

The Lehigh Coal Navigation Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable November 30 to stock of record October 30.

The West India Sugar Finance Corporation has declared usual quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the common and of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable December 1 to stock of record November 17, and \$1.75 on preferred stock, payable November 30 to stock of record November 9.

The Diamond Match Company has declared the regular quarterly 2 per cent dividend, payable December 15 to stock of record November 30.

The Royal Bank of Canada has declared a bonus of 2 per cent, making the total distribution to the shareholders for 1920 total 14 per cent. Sir H. S. Holt, the president, stated that this is the best year the bank has had and the shareholders should share the benefits. The bonus is payable December 15 to holders of record

If Australia shipped wool to the United States, and Canada bought coal from the United States, there would be a rate of exchange, but it would be the same for Canada as Australia. Should a foreign country attempt to impose a different rate on any part of the Empire, that part would simply transfer the collection of its account to another, but in practice that would not occur. With the Empire there will be no rates of exchange, when the basis of bills of exchange currency is adopted, but they would still remain with foreign countries. But the effect would be to strengthen immensely the empire currency against foreign currencies.

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## ANALYSIS OF THE WORLD'S MARKETS

Whenever the New York securities market shows signs of an advance the call money rate is raised and the advance stops. Call money advanced to 10 per cent yesterday and the market declined slightly. Over 800,000 shares of stocks changed hands on the New York exchange, with the net result that United States Steel lost one-half of a point. The London market was dull, all activity being suspended, awaiting the settlement of the coal strike.

Both markets were steady. Cotton made slight advances, also wheat, but the close in both was weak.

## ENGINEERS OPEN COOPERATIVE BANK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The first cooperative commercial bank in the country—the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Cooperative National Bank of Cleveland—will open its doors next Monday morning, it was announced yesterday by Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood. He made this announcement upon receiving word from John Skelton Williams, controller of the currency, that final authorization had been granted.

According to Mr. Stone's statement, the purpose of the new institution is to serve the cause of the working people by developing for them an institution where they may obtain loans, invest their savings, and generally receive cooperation in their financial dealings. Mr. Stone has also announced that the bank's service will be extended to immigrants.

The capital of the bank is \$1,000,000 with a paid-in surplus of \$100,000. The stock is owned exclusively by the Brotherhood and its members.

"We expect to receive the deposits of 85,000 members and 892 local divisions," said Mr. Stone. "We will invest the insurance and savings funds of our members and their widows. We will draw wills and trust agreements for our customers and help them to build new homes."

## DIVIDENDS

The B. F. Goodrich Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the common stock, payable February 15 to stock of record February 4, and the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable January 1 to stock of record December 21.

The Continental Paper Bag Mills have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common and preferred stocks, payable November 15 to stock of record November 8.

The Norfolk & Western Railway has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the common stock, payable December 18 to stock of record November 30.

The Mahoning Investment Company has declared an extra dividend of \$4 a share in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable December 1 to holders of record November 24.

The Pittsburgh Steel Company has declared the regular dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable December 1 to stock of record November 15.

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable November 20 to stock of record November 10. In the first three quarters of this year payments of 5 per cent were made on this issue.

The Lehigh Coal Navigation Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable November 30 to stock of record October 30.

The West India Sugar Finance Corporation has declared usual quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the common and of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable December 1 to stock of record November 17, and \$1.75 on preferred stock, payable November 30 to stock of record November 9.

The Diamond Match Company has declared the regular quarterly 2 per cent dividend, payable December 15 to stock of record November 30.

The Royal Bank of Canada has declared a bonus of 2 per cent, making the total distribution to the shareholders for 1920 total 14 per cent. Sir H. S. Holt, the president, stated that this is the best year the bank has had and the shareholders should share the benefits. The bonus is payable December 15 to holders of record

## SOUND FINANCE IS GERMAN PROBLEM

**Finance Minister Shows Conditions Said to Be Essential Before Germany Can Pay Her Peace Treaty Indemnities**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—In the third of the reports dealing with Germany's financial and industrial situation—the first two reports have already been analyzed in dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor—the German finance ministry describes the conditions, which, in the view of some of the leading German financiers and industrialists, it has consulted on the point, are essential before any attempt can be made to pay the indemnities imposed by the Peace Treaty. Some of the conditions in question, as set out in the memorandum under review, may be summarized as follows:

Economic peace: Under the terms of the Versailles Peace Treaty it is impossible, for reasons of the so-called reprisal clauses therein contained, Germany is unable to revive her commerce or put her finances on a sound footing. There can be no hope, it is stated, in the report under consideration, for an economic revival as long as the possibility exists, as it does, according to the terms of the Peace Treaty, that Germany can be blockaded, her foreign capital seized, and military measures adopted against her.

**Need of Closed Customs**

Economic unity: The economic and customs unity of Germany should be guaranteed. Without a complete and closed customs frontier no improvement in industry or finance can be looked for. Frugality and economy can only be practiced if the flood of luxury goods is prevented from swamping Germany. If the clauses of the Peace Treaty giving favorable trade conditions, so far as Germany is concerned, to Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg, and Poland, are used to overrun Germany with more goods than are necessary, a grave blow will be struck at the country's financial stability.

Upper Silesia: The exclusion of Upper Silesia from the economic jurisdiction of Germany would render impossible any attempt on her part to pay the indemnities demanded by the Peace Treaty. For over 150 years Upper Silesia has formed part of Germany and has always been one of her greatest sources for the supply of raw materials.

### Burdens of Occupation

Financial burdens of occupation: If the allied occupation in the west of Germany is to continue on its present scale at least the maximum yearly cost to Germany should be fixed. The present occupation costs Germany the yearly sum of 3,000,000,000 marks, or the sum which the German delegates at the Paris Peace Conference proposed as Germany's total yearly indemnity.

Restitution: The restitution of all goods and materials stolen from the territory occupied by the German troops should be provided for in the general terms for reparation.

Merchant shipping: To meet her financial and economic obligations, Germany must be left a certain portion of her merchant shipping. If Germany could import merely a fraction of the raw materials she needs an enormous saving would be effected to the obvious advantage of the indemnities account. A tonnage of 13,600,000 is the minimum so required. The experts, whose conclusions are embodied in the report issued by the German finance ministry, sum up the essential conditions required for payment of the German indemnities, as follows:

### Trade Peace Necessary

Trade peace must be assured to Germany by the elimination of clauses in the Peace Treaty entitling the Allies to adopt, in certain circumstances, measures of reprisal. Germany's customs unity must be guaranteed.

Free intercourse with East Prussia through the so-called "Polish corridor" must be assured. The charges of the allied occupation should be lessened or limited. Adequate shipping should be left to Germany.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Definitive Notes with coupons attached will be ready on and after November 1, 1920, for delivery in exchange for Temporary Notes of the above issue, upon presentation thereat at the National Bank of the City of New York, Trust Department, No. 57 Broadway, New York City. All holders of Temporary Notes are entitled to receive the Definitive Notes with coupons as promptly as possible after November 1, 1920. It is important that these notes be exchanged for the Definitive Notes on or before November 1, 1920, when the first interest coupon is payable.

SINCLAIR CONSOLIDATED OIL CORPORATION  
By J. FLETCHER FARRELL, Treasurer.  
Dated October 28, 1920.

## DENMARK BUTTER TO UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Danish dairy delegation now in the United States is trying to arrange for regular shipments to the United States of 500,000 pounds of butter weekly as Denmark, whose greatest industry is dairying, has a surplus of butter due to the fact that England buys less than formerly. Denmark buys large quantities of raw materials in the United States, says George Bech, Danish consul-general in New York, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, and although she cannot hope to make her exports to America equal her imports from America, she would like to establish more of a balance and bring about closer trade relations between the two countries. This proposed regular shipment of butter would help Mr. Bech thought, and at the same time would not in any way disarrange the American market for its domestic butter. He said he hoped that arrangements would be made to begin these regular shipments very soon.

Mr. Bech added that Denmark imported large quantities of raw materials and finished products from the United States, also, grain, corn, and fodder of all kinds were also among the exports. Imports during the first eight months of 1920, he said, amounted to about \$60,000,000.

### SOUTH AMERICA BUYS LIVE STOCK

American pure-bred animals, to the value of \$400,000, were sold in South America, says a report of the United States Department of Agriculture, during the first six months of this year, and live-stock commissioners sent to South America to develop the American purebred industry in that country report that the field is very promising. Even in out-of-the-way places where transportation facilities are poor pure-bred hogs and high-grade and pure-bred bulls have been found by the commissioners.

The Lithuanian mark, issued by a German loan bank, in exchange for and on presentation of German marks, is guaranteed by Germany. It has a value equal to the German mark and is freely exchanged for the latter in commercial transactions between Lithuania and Germany. It is to be noted that in these transactions there is a trade balance in Lithuania's favor. Both currencies are legal tender, and, as both are guaranteed by Germany, are subject to the same rate of exchange. They supply about one republic.

## LITHUANIA SUFFERS FROM INFLATION

**Currency of Nation Is Controlled by Germany—Appeal for Financial Assistance Is Made to the League of Nations**

BRUSSELS, Belgium—Lithuania is a republic having an area about three times as great as Belgium and a total population of 4,500,000, according to the statement submitted to the International Financial Conference. It declared independence February 16, 1918.

The principal harbor is Memel and principal inland city, Vilna. Agriculture is the chief activity, 80 per cent of the population being engaged in that pursuit. Principal products are rye, oats, potatoes and flax. Cattle raising is also an important industry. Before the war there were 20,000 workers employed in mills and factories, but the Germans destroyed all industrial establishments. The work of restoration is progressing satisfactorily.

Lithuanian currency is suffering from inflation to approximately the same extent that German currency is. In fact Germany appropriated the right to issue paper marks in Lithuania and still exercises that right.

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Both currencies are legal tender, and, as both are guaranteed by Germany, are subject to the same rate of exchange.

Lithuania has appealed to the League of Nations for assistance in the economic reconstruction of the

and one-half billion marks of currency.

The 1920 budget shows that total expenses of the Lithuanian Government amount to 768,000,000 marks, of which 487,000,000 marks are for national defense and 115,000,000 marks for "means of communication."

The following table shows the sources of revenue:

### REVENUES

	Marks
Direct taxes	60,000,000
Indirect taxes and customs	157,000,000
Railways, waterways, post office, telegraph and telephone	98,000,000
Domestic property (forests, factories, land, etc.)	136,000,000
Commercial monopolies (fax sale of American stocks, etc.)	229,000,000
Miscellaneous	4,000,000
Total	684,000,000
Deficit to be met by loan	84,930,000
Total	768,030,000

This \$4,030,000 deficit will rapidly be met as the agricultural reforms are carried out. The divisions of large properties amongst small cultivators will guarantee both political and economic stability and will intensify agricultural production.

The government also has great expectations from the utilization of state forests. It is estimated that an annual profit of 150,000,000 marks will accrue to the state from this source alone.

Revenue from resources will enable the budget to be balanced and leave an appreciable surplus to be devoted to public improvements.

Once this balance is assured, the government will consider as one of its chief duties the withdrawal of German marks and the establishment of a stable monetary system. This will be the first task of the proposed bank of issues.

Lithuania must devote considerable sums to the repair of the railways, the public highways, telephone systems, etc., and for these purposes she will endeavor to obtain long-term credits abroad.

Lithuania has appealed to the League of Nations for assistance in the economic reconstruction of the

## FRENCH COMMERCE RECOVERS RAPIDLY

**Country Is Steadily Returning to Pre-War Basis—Exports Increasing, Imports Decreasing**

Figures compiled by the Bankers Trust Company's foreign information department show an increase of over 5,500,000,000 francs—or about 160 per articles, compared with the corresponding period of 1919. Furthermore, the exports of manufactures in eight months of 1920 were 20,000,000,000 francs, or 30 per cent greater than the French imports of manufactured articles. This return is particularly significant because in the same period of 1919 French imports of manufactured articles were almost 100 per cent in the exports of manufactured articles.

The figures in detail are:

1920	1919
<

## CONFESION MADE IN WHISKY RING CASE

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office**

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The surrender of Mike Heitler, implicated in recent whisky ring swindles, has given the federal authorities much new evidence, which was placed before the grand jury here this week by John J. Kelley, Assistant United States District Attorney. Shortly after Heitler's surrender, following search made for him by federal officers since Monday, he was placed under arrest in connection with the recent \$175,000 whisky robbery, which he is charged with having engineered, and a federal warrant was asked for charging him with conspiracy to violate the prohibition enforcement act.

His confession, which is said to have been made in an attempt to clear himself while implicating others higher up, was made as the result of questioning by Charles F. Clyne, United States District Attorney, and Frank Richardson, special federal investigator from Washington. Heitler's statement is said to deal with three recent whisky transactions, one of which was the deal by which a number of saloon men were relieved of liquor stocks valued at \$175,000, which they had removed unlawfully from a Rock Island car in the Chicago freight yards.

**TEACHERS' PAY RAISED**  
**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**

QUINCY, Massachusetts.—An increase of \$100 a year to school-teachers has been voted by the Quincy School Committee, to become operative January 1.

## HOTELS

## WESTERN



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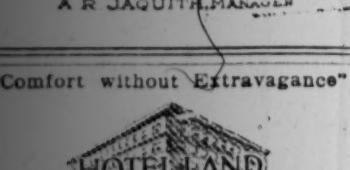
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## NEW YORK

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Complete Line of Domestic and Imported Perfumes, Toilet Waters and Talcum Powders. Also a Fine Showing of Ivory Articles for Gifts.	FISH Telephone 1437 Richmond 128 Faneuil Hall Market BOSTON	RELIABLE RUBBER GOODS Goodyear Rubber Store, Inc. 472 Main Street, near Court Square	CHARLES W. WARREN & CO. Diamonds Pearls Jewelry Watches Silverware	DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVERWARE AND JEWELRY Buy Peirce Shoes and Hosiery		
Seventy Years of Service It is with this record of continued and helpful service that this bank, established in 1849, solicits your business.	MASSACHUSETTS	Good Shoes and Hosiery FINE SHOE REPAIRING MORSE & HAYNES CO. 376 Main Street	CHARLES W. WARREN & CO. Diamonds Pearls Jewelry Watches Silverware	IF You Want the Best Moderately Fired THOS. F. PEIRCE & SON SULLIVAN COMPANY 159 WESTMINSTER STREET Fine Shoes and Hosiery		
State Bank & Trust Company Hartford, Conn.	BOSTON	LEWANDOS Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers 294 Bridge Street Telephone River 5100 "YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"	CHARLES W. WARREN & CO. Diamonds Pearls Jewelry Watches Silverware	A House in Need of Paint FRED S. FENNER A House in Need of Paint		
The Luke Horsfall Company 83 Asylum St. "It pays to buy our kind."	Shattuck & Jones INCORPORATED	EMMONS E. SNOW DESIGNING PRINTING 617-619 Merrick Building Tel. R. 1850	CHARLES W. WARREN & CO. Diamonds Pearls Jewelry Watches Silverware	will not wait for good paint to get cheaper. True economy lies in making savings when the need comes. HEATH & MILLIGAN Paint in the hands of a good Painter is the best protection your property can have.		
The Flint Bruce Co. COMPLETE HOUSE and OFFICE FURNITURE Goods as Represented	FISH	DETROIT	CHARLES W. WARREN & CO. Diamonds Pearls Jewelry Watches Silverware	BELCHER & LOOMIS HARDWARE CO., 83-91 Webbet St., Providence, R. I.		
Central Sq. Hardware Co. 669 Massachusetts Avenue Tel. Cambridge 6126 and 6127	The M. & W. Tire Co. WOONDOOR AND HARPER AMERICAN—AKRON CORD & FABRIC TIRES—TUBES	DETROIT	CHARLES W. WARREN & CO. Diamonds Pearls Jewelry Watches Silverware	WASHINGTTON TACOMA Tacoma Steam Laundry Cleaning, Drying and Pressing Department Phone Main 224 TACOMA, WASH.		
Women's Sport Coats— for Men	COOK & TYNDALL CO. BROCKTON, MASS.	DETROIT	CHARLES W. WARREN & CO. Diamonds Pearls Jewelry Watches Silverware	WISCONSIN MILWAUKEE Channing's Real Estate Loans Renting, Insurance		
in large varieties. Of beautiful light and dark imported mixtures. Short and % lengths—also heavy gloves and mitts for wear later.	WOMEN — CHILDREN and INFANTS Only Reliable Garments Carried	DETROIT	CHARLES W. WARREN & CO. Diamonds Pearls Jewelry Watches Silverware	NOTARY PUBLIC 826 Third Street Phone Lincoln 927		
The Luke Horsfall Company 83 Asylum St. "It pays to buy our kind."	LEWANDOS Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers 1274 Massachusetts Avenue Telephone Cambridge 945 "YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"	DETROIT	CHARLES W. WARREN & CO. Diamonds Pearls Jewelry Watches Silverware	MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN GERRETSON COMPANY A foremost Fashion Center in Milwaukee Serviceable and distinctive Ready-to-Wear Apparel at prices that are AS YOU MODERATELY FIRED		
The Flint Bruce Co. COMPLETE HOUSE and OFFICE FURNITURE Goods as Represented	Central Sq. Hardware Co. 669 Massachusetts Avenue Tel. Cambridge 6126 and 6127	DETROIT	CHARLES W. WARREN & CO. Diamonds Pearls Jewelry Watches Silverware	COATS—SUITS—DRESSES—WAISTS SKIRTS—CORSETS—UNDERMUSLINS —MILLINERY—FURS—GLOVES— NECKWEAR—TOILET GOODS, ETC.		
Esperance Home Made Candies Chocolate and Bon Bons 80c a lb. Hard Candies, 55c to 80c lb. Telephone Cambridge 789-M.	Grimshaw & Stevens DETROIT, MICH. Clothing, Shoes and Hosiery STORES—16-18 Grand Boulevard, West; 224 Griswold Street, 515 Woodward Avenue.	DETROIT	CHARLES W. WARREN & CO. Diamonds Pearls Jewelry Watches Silverware	HOSCH BROS. CO. Hatters and Furriers 92 WISCONSIN STREET		
The Luke Horsfall Company 83 Asylum St. "It pays to buy our kind."	LEWANDOS Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers 1274 Massachusetts Avenue Telephone Cambridge 945 "YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"	DETROIT	CHARLES W. WARREN & CO. Diamonds Pearls Jewelry Watches Silverware	Loveland Floral Company Prompt Attention to All Orders LOBBY RAILWAY EXCHANGE BUILDING MILWAUKEE Tel. Broadway 1251		
The Flint Bruce Co. COMPLETE HOUSE and OFFICE FURNITURE Goods as Represented	Central Sq. Hardware Co. 669 Massachusetts Avenue Tel. Cambridge 6126 and 6127	DETROIT	CHARLES W. WARREN & CO. Diamonds Pearls Jewelry Watches Silverware	MEN'S FURNISHINGS Capper and Capper 124 Wisconsin Street MILWAUKEE		
in large varieties. Of beautiful light and dark imported mixtures. Short and % lengths—also heavy gloves and mitts for wear later.	Grimshaw & Stevens DETROIT, MICH. Clothing, Shoes and Hosiery STORES—16-18 Grand Boulevard, West; 224 Griswold Street, 515 Woodward Avenue.	DETROIT	CHARLES W. WARREN & CO. Diamonds Pearls Jewelry Watches Silverware	BADGER DYE WORKS CLEANERS DYERS LAUNDERERS 887-891 Third St., MILWAUKEE, WIS. Phone Lincoln 2050		
The Flint Bruce Co. COMPLETE HOUSE and OFFICE FURNITURE Goods as Represented	Central Sq. Hardware Co. 669 Massachusetts Avenue Tel. Cambridge 6126 and 6127	DETROIT	CHARLES W. WARREN & CO. Diamonds Pearls Jewelry Watches Silverware	RACINE		
The Luke Horsfall Company 83 Asylum St. "It pays to buy our kind."	Grimshaw & Stevens DETROIT, MICH. Clothing, Shoes and Hosiery STORES—16-18 Grand Boulevard, West; 224 Griswold Street, 515 Woodward Avenue.	DETROIT	CHARLES W. WARREN & CO. Diamonds Pearls Jewelry Watches Silverware	ZAHN'S Our Corset Service		
The Flint Bruce Co. COMPLETE HOUSE and OFFICE FURNITURE Goods as Represented	Central Sq. Hardware Co. 669 Massachusetts Avenue Tel. Cambridge 6126 and 6127	DETROIT	CHARLES W. WARREN & CO. Diamonds Pearls Jewelry Watches Silverware	Offers Every Facility to Satisfy the Most Exacting Needs.		
The Flint Bruce Co. COMPLETE HOUSE and OFFICE FURNITURE Goods as Represented	Grimshaw & Stevens DETROIT, MICH. Clothing, Shoes and Hosiery STORES—16-18 Grand Boulevard, West; 224 Griswold Street, 515 Woodward Avenue.	DETROIT	CHARLES W. WARREN & CO. Diamonds Pearls Jewelry Watches Silverware	SCHROEDER'S		
The Flint Bruce Co. COMPLETE HOUSE and OFFICE FURNITURE Goods as Represented	Central Sq. Hardware Co. 669 Massachusetts Avenue Tel. Cambridge 6126 and 6127	DETROIT	CHARLES W. WARREN & CO. Diamonds Pearls Jewelry Watches Silverware	Our Decorator will gladly assist in Designing and Select- ing Attractive Draperies.		

# EDUCATIONAL

## HIGHER EDUCATION IN CHINA

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—In a country of so many contradictions as China, educational progress can be estimated only by comparing the experiences of individuals in all positions, including both foreign teachers and those who, as native pupils, have been trained under them. Not long since, the views of Mr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister to Great Britain, were expressed at considerable length, and it now happens that Mr. Pott, the head of St. John's College, Shanghai, where Mr. Sze was educated, has been spending a short holiday in the British Isles. He is returning to China by way of America.

While Mr. and Mrs. Pott did not come back with the object either of raising funds, or otherwise extending their work, the head of St. John's has been carefully studying the present aspects of western education, very possibly with an idea of introducing changes in his own institution. The students have plenty of initiative in certain directions; for instance, they have clearly defined views as to how the college, which trains some 500 of them, should be run.

On one or two occasions recently they have put forward a demand for a suspension of the college courses to permit them to carry on political agitation outside. In one case such agitation was planned in connection with the Japanese boycott, and in the other against any direct negotiations of China with Japan for a deal over Shantung. The college naturally felt unable to accede to either request, but it shows the extent to which politics are intermingled in China with education.

The spread of Western education in China is of great interest at the present moment, more especially as all arrangements are in the melting pot. Many years ago Lord William Cecil, now Bishop of Exeter, was interested in the establishment of a university in China to be conducted on Western lines. Unfortunately there was associated with the scheme a certain man of erratic thinking, who subsequently established the International Institute in Peking and, coming out strongly on the German side during the war, was deported. Since then the university idea has largely lapsed, so that if the University of Hong Kong could reduce its fees (which are very high, mainly owing to the paucity of endowments) it might become the Chinese university of the near future. As things are it has to be carried on without much connection with the mainland, although there is a steady stream of Chinese students who are well enough off to go thither.

Otherwise, Western education is imparted only at the various colleges on the Chinese mainland or in Japan. In the one case English is the language in which the education is imparted, and in the other Japanese. The student must learn either the one or the other before he can hope to be educated "in the various courses. Hitherto most Chinese students have gone to Japan, not because the education is better but because it is cheaper. Before the war there were 13,000 Chinese attending the Japanese universities, but now, owing to anti-Japanese feeling in China, the numbers have dropped to 3,000 and are not likely in the near future to increase in any marked degree.

All the professors in Japan are Japanese who have studied the subjects they teach in Europe, and there is a note of cynicism on the part of experts as to the value of much of their teaching. The story of the Chinese student who followed a course on "agriculture," and who, on returning to China obtained a post at a native college, has already been told, but it deserves to be repeated. Unfortunately soon afterward the notes of the lectures he was delivering were destroyed. Having thought gravely over his position, the lecturer decided that the only way open to him was to go back to Japan and go through the course again to get a new set of notes.

On the other hand, the Western colleges which exist in China do endeavor to ground their pupils very thoroughly, so that a new educated class of young Chinese is springing up. Besides Mr. Alfred Sze, Mr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister to the United States and the Chinese Minister (before the war) to Germany, were students at St. John's College. There the education imparted is essentially practical because the Chinese student goes with the object of being later on to earn his livelihood. Such courses as political economy, engineering, economics and history, always draw a large number of students, since most of them open the way to employment in government channels. A college like St. John's is compelled to introduce a stiff entrance examination since there are always four times more applicants than can be accepted. The average age of such students is from 22 to 24, though some are older, and the cost of tuition is about 800 Mexican dollars a year.

At the end of the college course a number of students leave for post-graduate training abroad. The majority go to America, where the universities do not, as in the case of Oxford and Cambridge, insist on a knowledge of the classics, but are prepared to accept instead a proved knowledge of Chinese. There is indeed a great movement in China toward western education. Little importance is attached nowadays to the study of Confucianism; it may, indeed, be that old ideals have been too quickly overthrown before the new ones were properly understood or appreciated.

Dr. Pott, like all educationists in use of vacuum tubes and the phenom-

ena in connection with them, will be open to seniors in electrical and chemical engineering courses and to graduate students.

In any case, the student movement in China is a very strong one. It is wonderfully well organized right through the country, and it is quite capable of exercising political pressure on the government of the day. To speak frankly, ministers are a little afraid of it, but none the less it affords one of the greatest hopes for the China of the future. For this reason, too, it interests every nation of the world to see that the movement proceeds on right and stable lines.

## NATIVE EDUCATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Those interested in native education in South Africa have been expecting for some time the publication of the report of the Commission on Native Education in the Cape Province. It is now issued as an annexure to the Superintendent-General's report for 1919. The commission held its sittings at Umtata and King William's Town in June and July of last year. Besides missionaries and government officials, it contained four native members, a fact that gave it an unusual character.

Anyone seeking information as to the growth of native education will turn to ah appendix written by W. Carmichael, magistrate of Tsola and a member of the commission. This historical review shows how the schools have increased until, in the Cape Province alone, their number is 1,600. This includes industrial and training institutions as well as the primary schools.

Throughout the report there is manifested an intention to bring native schools more into line with European. Thus it is recommended that native children should have the same privilege that English and Dutch children enjoy; namely that they should be allowed to take their classes up to and including Standard IV, in their own language, English or Dutch being taught as a language from the earliest stages.

A syllabus of instruction suitable for native schools was carefully prepared by certain members of the commission, and is also appended to the report. The commissioners put it on record, as representing the consensus of enlightened opinion, that the scope and aim of native education should be limited only by the capacity of the students to benefit thereby. They consider that there should be no lowering of the standard of native, as compared with European education, and they therefore recommend that native schools should be graded and classified like European schools. Their desire is that elementary education should be free.

Salaries of native teachers are held to be too low; the commissioners recommend that a graded scale of emoluments and pensions should be fixed. At the same time they would raise the educational standard of entrance for training, and the department is advised to institute a higher as well as a lower teacher's certificate. Since Dr. Viljoen, the Superintendent-General of Education, was chairman of the commission, any advice tendered to the department is likely to be well heeded. Another recommendation is that there should be a chief inspector of native education, as of European, and that both systems should be united under the control of the Department of Public Education for the Province.

It is also proposed that district education committees should be established and that on these should sit representatives of native council, where these exist, and that elsewhere native parents should be represented.

## EDUCATION NOTES

An interesting and useful gift has recently been made to the London School of Economics by Mrs. Cobden Unwin, a daughter of Richard Cobden—not less than Dunford House, the residence of the great statesman. Situated near Midhurst, near the South Downs, this estate of 150 to 200 acres is to be used by students and others for rest, study and research, besides more distinctly holiday purposes. As a contrast with Clare Market, where the School of Education is housed, Dunford House will be welcome to many a London University scholar.

A new honor school is in contemplation at Oxford. The measure is to come before congregation this term and the title to be proposed is the Honors School of Philosophy, Politics and Economy. Included among obligatory subjects are the following: Moral and political philosophy, British history (political, economic and constitutional from 1760), history and philosophy from Descartes, political economy, prescribed books and special subjects, with special reference either to philosophy or politics or economics, and unprepared translations.

Students in the electrical engineering courses at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have been given access to all shop and sales activities of the General Electric Company, which has a large plant at Lynn, Massachusetts.

A course on vacuum tubes, given by Prof. Peter I. Wold of the department of Physics, has been begun at Union College. The course will deal with the

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# THE HOME FORUM

## An Autumn Study

The sunshine of the autumn afternoon is faintly tawny, and the long grass by the wayside takes from it a tawny undertone. Some other color than the green of each separate blade, if gathered, lies among the bunches, a little, perhaps like the hue of the narrow-pointed leaves of the reeds. It is caught only for a moment, and looked at steadily it goes. Among the grass, the hawkweeds, one or two dandelions, and a stray buttercup, all yellow, favor the illusion. By the bushes there is a double row of pale buff bryony leaves; these, too, help to increase the sense of a secondary color.

The atmosphere holds the beams, and abstracts from them their white brilliance. They come slower with a drowsy light, which casts a less defined shadow of the still oaks. The yellow and brown leaves in the oaks, in the elms, and the beeches, in their turn affect the rays, and retouch them with their own hue. An immaterial mist across the fields looks like a cloud of light hovering over the stubble; the light itself made visible.

The tawtness is indistinct, it haunts the sunshine, and is not to be fixed, any more than you can say where it begins and ends in the complexion of a brunette. Almost too large for their cups, the acorns have a shade of the same hue now before they come brown. As it withers, the many-pointed leaf of the white bryony and the vine as it shrivels, in like manner, do their part. The white thistle-down, which stays on the bursting thistles because there is no wind to waft it away, reflects it; the white is pushed aside by the color that the stained sunbeams bring.

Pale yellow thatch on the wheat-fields becomes a deeper yellow; broad roofs of old red tiles shoulder under it. What can you call it but tawtness?—the earth sunburnt once more at harvest time. Sunburnt and brown—for it deepens into brown. Brown partridges and pheasants, at a distance brown, their long necks stretched in front and long tails behind gleaming in the stubble. Brown thrushes just venturing to sing again. Brown clover hayricks; the bloom on the third crop, which was recently a bright color, is fast turning brown, too.

Here and there a thin layer of brown leaves rustles under foot. The scallop bark on the lower part of the tree trunks is brown. Dry dock stems, fallen branches, the very shadows, are not black, but brown. With red hips and haws, red bryony and woodbine berries, these together cause the sense rather than the actual experience of a tawny tint. It is pleasant; but the sunset comes so soon, and then after the trees are in shadow beneath, the yellow spots at the tops of the elms still receive the light from the west a few moments longer.—From "Nature Near London," by Richard Jefferies.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY  
NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY  
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One Year, \$9.00 Six Months, \$4.50  
Three Months, \$2.25 One Month, .75c  
Single copies, cent  
Five cents at news stands.

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Published by  
THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of  
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including:

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,  
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## In the Thames Valley

But far away, I think, in the Thames valley,  
The silent river glides by flowery banks;  
And birds sing sweetly in branches  
That arch an alley  
Of cloistered trees, moss-grown in  
Their ancient ranks;  
Where if a light air stray,  
Tis laden with hum of bees and scent  
of may.

—Robert Bridges.

## "Everybody Knew Job Terry"

Friday, Nov. 14th. We were now well to the westward of the Cape and were changing our course to the northward as much as we dared, since the strong south-west winds, which prevailed then, carried us in towards Patagonia. At two, P.M., we saw a sail on our larboard beam, and at four we made it out to be a large ship, steering our course, under single-reef topsails. We at that time had shaken the reefs out of our topsails, as the wind was lighter, and set the main top-gallant sail. . . . He ran down for us, and answered our hail as the whale-ship, New England, of Poughkeepsie, one hundred and twenty days from New York. Our captain gave our name, and added, ninety-two days from Boston. They then had a little conversation about longitude, in which they found that they could not agree. The ship fell astern, and continued in sight during the night. Toward morning, the wind having become light, we crossed our royal and sky-sail yards, and at daylight we were seen under a cloud of sail, having royals and skysails, fore and aft. The "spouter," as the sailors call a whaleman, had sent up his main top-gallant mast and set the sail, and made signal for us to heave to. About half-past seven their whale-boat came alongside, and Captain Job Terry sprang on board, a man known in every port and by every vessel in the Pacific ocean. "Don't you know Job Terry?" I thought everybody knew Job Terry, said a green-hand, who came in the boat, to me, when I asked him about his captain. He was indeed a singular man. He was six feet high, wore thick, cowhide boots, and brown coat and trowsers, and, except a sun-burnt complexion, had not the slightest appearance of a sailor; yet he had been forty years in the whale trade, and, as he said himself, had owned ships, built ships, and sailed ships. His boat's crew were pretty raw set, just out of the bush, and as the sailor's phrase is, "hadn't got the sea out of their hair." Captain Terry convinced our captain that our reckoning was a little out, and, having spent the day on board, put off in his boat at sunset for his ship, which was now six or eight miles astern. He began a "yarn" when he came aboard, which lasted, but with little intermission, for four hours. It was all about himself, and the Peruvian government, and the Dublin frigate, and Lord James Townshend, and President Jackson, and the ship Ann McKim of Baltimore. It would probably never have come to an end, had not a good breeze sprung up, which sent him off to his own vessel. One of the lads who came in his boat, a thoroughly countenanced-looking fellow, seemed to care very little about the vessel, rigging, or anything else, but went round looking at the live stock, and leaned over the piz-sty, and said he wished he was back again tending his father's pigs.

At eight o'clock we altered our course to the northward, bound for Juan Fernandez.

This day we saw the last of the albatrosses, which had been our companions a great part of the time off the Cape. I had been interested in the bird from descriptions which I had read of it, and was not at all disappointed. . . . Their long, flapping wings, long legs, and large, staring eyes, give them a very peculiar appearance. They look well on the wing; but one of the finest sights that I have ever seen, was an albatross asleep upon the water, during a calm, off Cape Horn, when a heavy sea was running. There being no breeze, the surface of the water was unbroken, but a long, heavy swell was rolling, and we saw the fellow, all white, directly ahead of us, asleep upon the waves, with his head under his wing; now rising on the top of a huge billow, and then falling slowly until he was lost in the hollow between. He was undisturbed for some time, until the noise of our bows, gradually approaching, roused him, when, lifting his head, he stared upon us for a moment, and then spread his wide wings and took his flight. This was the real explanation of his non-arrival.

Perhaps the most interesting of all the friends who constantly came to both Chesham Place and Pembroke Lodge was "Macaulay." He was invariably called "Macaulay" without any prefix, and I think used even to give his name like that for the servant to announce him. Oddly enough, I do not remember being very much impressed by this famous man. He seemed quite a matter of course, though to hear him talk must have been an education in itself. Every one expected, and wished him to hold forth the whole time he was there. . . . My sister Isabel was a great admirer of his. She would tell how one day when she came down to dinner, when Macaulay was the first arrival, she found him declaiming to Johnny—then seven years old—as if he were a whole dinner-party. It showed he did not talk to impress his hearers, but from the most intense interest in the subject—Recollections of Lady Georgiana Peel.



"Boys Climbing a Tree," by Goya

new and precious possession, a gem we could all share. I don't think they were always newly come out when my father read them aloud to us, as until these years of which I am writing he had hardly ever had time for novel reading. "David Copperfield" was another wonderful one. "Little Dorrit," I recollect, coming out in parts, and the "Tale of Two Cities."

Mr. Thackeray would sometimes come down to Pembroke Lodge, bringing one of his last new books, and read it out loud to us himself, giving us untold pleasure. Mr. Charles Dickens was a very great friend, and probably never had come to an end, had not a good breeze sprung up, which sent him off to his own vessel. One of the lads who came in his boat, a thoroughly countenanced-looking fellow, seemed to care very little about the vessel, rigging, or anything else, but went round looking at the live stock, and leaned over the piz-sty, and said he wished he was back again tending his father's pigs.

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## Rainbow

I saw the lovely arch  
Of rainbow span the sky,  
In bright-ringed solitude  
The showery foliage shone  
One lovely moment,  
And the bow was gone.

—Walter De La Mare

## An Estimate of Goya

The strong men of the troublous times of the eighteenth century were the revolutionaries and reformers, and, as was inevitable, they sprang from the people. Rousseau, Robespierre, Napoleon, these were the forces that directed the movement, the effect of which was to make itself felt from the crowded Strand or Fleet Street, by unexpected avenues, into its magnificent ample squares, its classic green recesses! What a cheerful, liberal look had that portion of it, which, from three sides, overlooks the greater garden; that goodly pile

Of building strong, albeit of Paper  
light.

Confronting, with massy contrast, the lighter, older, more fantastically shrouded one, named of Harcourt, with the cheerful Crown-office Row, . . . right opposite the stately stream, which washes the garden-foot with her yet scarcer trade-poluted waters, and seems but just weaned from her Twickenham Naiades! . . . What a collegiate aspect has that fine Elizabethan hall, where the fountain plays, which I have made to rise and fall, how many times! to the astonishment of the young urchins, my contemporaries, who, not being able to guess at its recondite machinery, were almost tempted to pull the wondrous work as magic! What an antique air had the now almost effaced sun-dials, with their moral inscriptions, seeming coevals with that Time which they measured, and to take their revelations of its flight immediately from heaven, holding correspondence with the fountain of light! How would the dark line steal imperceptibly on, watched by the eye of childhood, eager to detect its movement, never caught, nigh as an evanescent cloud, or the first arrests of sleep!

Ah! yet doth beauty like a dial-hand Steal from his figure, and no pace perceived!

What a dead thing is a clock, with its ponderous embowlements of lead and brass, its pert or solemn dullness of communication, compared with the simple altar-like structure, and silent heart language of the old dial! . . . Why is it almost every where vanished? If its business-use be superseded by more elaborate inventions, its moral uses, its beauty, might have pleaded for its continuance. . . . It was the measure appropriate for sweet plants and flowers to spring by, for the birds to apportion their silver warblings by, for flocks to pasture and be led to fold by. The shepherd "carved it out quaintly in the sun;" and, turning philosopher by the very occupation, provided it with mottoes. . . . It was a pretty device of the gardener, recorded by Marvell, who, in the days of artificial gardening, made a dial out of herbs and flowers. . . . From "The Essays of Elia," by Charles Lamb.

## Lamb Discourses of Sun-Dials

I was born, and passed the first seven years of my life, in the Temple, its church, its halls, its gardens, its fountain, its giver. I had almost said for in those young years, what was this king of rivers to me but a stream that watered our pleasant places?—these are my oldest recollections. I repeat, to this day, no verses to myself more frequently, or with kindlier emotion, than those of Spenser where he speaks of this spot.

There when they came, whereas those bricky towers, A murmur as of waters from skies, and trees, and ground. The birds they sing upon the wing, the pigeons bill and coo.

## Idea

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE man in the street, when he first learns of Christian Science, is apt to ponder over the term idea as used in Christian Science to express the true identity of man and the universe and their relationship to infinite Spirit. Perhaps, accustomed as he has been to regard the material and finite as the real and tangible, he wonders whether the term is not a bit illusive and visionary, and whether in exchanging the old concept of man and the universe as material and finite for the new and true concept of creation as spiritual idea, he is not exchanging the real for the fanciful. But he soon learns that, because idea is inseparable from Principle, and the one eternal Mind, the divine Principle of all existence, includes within itself all substance, far from exchanging through Christian Science the real for the fanciful, he is rather finding, in place of the former fanciful and illusive ideals, the only real.

One of the definitions of the word "idea" is "a real likeness or representation," and this definition is especially pertinent in the light of the revelation of Christian Science, in which man and the universe is recognized as the compound idea, or "real likeness or representation" of the one divine Principle, God. It follows, of course, that the "real likeness or representation," the idea, partakes of the nature and quality of its Principle, and this one Principle being infinite Spirit, or manifestation, is spiritual, and never material. The idea is self-evidently inseparable from its Principle; it derives its power, its ability and capability, from infinite Spirit, and only from infinite Spirit, for it has its very being in this one divine Principle. It will be seen, therefore, how accurate is the term "idea" as used in Christian Science to define creation, or God's reflection. As Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, explains on page 502 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The creative Principle—Life, Truth, and Love—is God. The universe reflects God. There is but one creator and one creation: This creation consists of the unfolding of spiritual ideas and their identities, which are embraced in the infinite Mind and forever reflected. These ideas range from the infinitesimal to infinity, and the highest ideas are the sons and daughters of God."

Now all will admit that self-knowledge is a prerequisite to spiritual progress. And just so long as mortals continue to look upon objects of their own material conception, and delude themselves into the belief that these material objects are the "sons and daughters of God," just so long will they find their way filled with stumbling-blocks. To find his true identity of being, man must recognize himself as one with and inseparable from his creative Principle—the idea of infinite Spirit. To imagine that man, the image and likeness of infinite Spirit, could possibly be physique, would be to express total ignorance of spiritual law and of the divine, creative Principle. The so-called physical or mortal mind is but the objective state of mortal mind, the supposed opposite to the divine Mind, which is the only real. The mortal or material is essentially limited and finite; Spirit is forever infinite, and consequently the idea of Spirit is infinite. The activity or manifestation of Spirit is spiritual idea, and in proportion as man recognizes himself as the idea, or activity, of Spirit, divine Mind, he is proving null and void the misnamed laws of matter which would bind and limit the possibilities of those who give mistaken allegiance to these false laws.

An individual loosens himself from the false shackles of material sense only by finding his true identity of being as the spiritual idea of immortal Mind. Mrs. Eddy declares this spiritual identity in her answer to the question, "What is man?" on page 475 of *Science and Health*, from which the following passage is quoted, "Man is idea, the image, of Love; he is not physique. He is the compound idea of God, including all right ideas; the generic term for all that reflects God's image and likeness; the conscious identity of being as found in Science, in which man is the reflection of God, or Mind, and therefore is eternal; that which has no separate mind from God; that which has not a single quality un-derived from Deity; that which possesses no life, intelligence, nor creative power of his own, but reflects spiritually all that belongs to his Maker."

This recognition of man's true identity at once sets a man free to fulfill his natural function as the activity of infinite Spirit. Man as "the generic term for all that reflects God's image and likeness" is of course identified with the fullness and completeness of Deity, finding all-sufficiency in the one infinite Mind in which he has his being. To quote again from *Science and Health*, "Man and woman as co-existent and eternal with God forever reflect, in glorified quality, the infinite Father-Mother God." (Page 516.) The idea of the complete and perfect Mind inevitably reflects in quality the completeness and perfection of that Mind.

As man is recognized, then, as the compound idea of infinite Spirit, it will be seen how supremely simple is true being,—how far removed from the enigma of mortal existence. Instead of the network of human com-

plexities and perplexities, man finds that, as the divine idea of infinite Spirit, he is perpetually sustained and maintained by the very law in which he has his being. Man's whole duty as spiritual idea is thus seen to be to reflect the infinite qualities of Spirit, and since the idea has no power apart from Spirit, it is utterly powerless to do otherwise. Because idea reflects spiritually the infinite power of its omnipotent Principle, its very being is itself the fulfillment of the divine law of its Principle, God. There is thus no possibility of failure or limitation, because as the divine idea, man has his being eternally in the realm of limitless Mind. As Jesus, the master Metaphysician, declared, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." Man, as the idea or reflection of the Father-Mother God, inevitably fulfills the law of his divine Principle. Hence he is complete and whole eternally.

## To Him Who Sang of Venice

To him who sang of Venice, and re-vealed

How Wealth and Glory clustered in her streets,

And poised her marble domes with wondrous skill,

We send these tributes, plundered

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### The Brewers' Effort to Help

WHAT the brewers think about prohibition is bound to have some interest in a country where the liquor question has attracted as much attention to itself as it has in the United States. Certainly the brewers are in a position to give first-hand information on the subject. What they say should even be of value, if it is offered, as they say it is, in the hope of assisting "in the rightful solution of a great problem and the advancement of the cause of temperance and morality." In fact, just this aim is asserted in devoting the most recent year book of the United States Brewers Association to the story of prohibition in this country. The brewers are declared to be no longer militant factors in the situation. They are held up as no longer even able to direct the forces that are organizing to secure political action favorable to the liquor interest. The Eighteenth Amendment, the Volstead Act, and the Supreme Court decisions sustaining the constitutionality of these laws are said to have taken from them the business which they have felt bound to defend in the past, and their year book, they say, is therefore to be regarded as helpful information rather than as a plea on behalf of their trade.

All this might be well enough as preface if the rest of the pamphlet did not so consistently tend to throw doubt upon the sincerity of the early statements. The information which the brewers offer in the hope that it will aid in the rightful solution of a great problem certainly should not be taken as an unbiased statement of the facts. Its account of the rise of the brewing industry in the United States deals with beer as "a light, sparkling beverage, practically non-intoxicating," when the fact is that, in the view of the framers of the law, as well as of many experts upon the subject, beer is to be classed with intoxicants. In the year book's discussion of the Anti-Saloon League of America, the effort of the league to influence legislation in the states and the nation is denounced as autocratic, regardless of the obvious fact that only as majority public opinion grew to support the organization could legislators be induced to lend a willing ear to its arguments. The year book attributes the final passage of the Prohibition Amendment and the Volstead Act to a Congress "firmly in the clutch of the Anti-Saloon League," but neglects to explain that the only possible reason why an unwilling Congress should follow the league's bidding was the Congressmen's discovery that the voters in their districts wanted just what the league was demanding. The year book cites the methods of dealing with the liquor evil in overseas countries as if they left nothing to be desired, whereas the very citations show that these methods can, at best, merely diminish the evil, and not eradicate it. The year book's press symposium on the subject of prohibition quotes only editorial utterances in disfavor of the policy, regardless of the fact that press comment representing hundreds of thousands of readers in the United States has steadfastly supported the anti-liquor view. The year book presents the results of local-option balloting as showing striking pluralities in favor of the liquor side, but neglects to explain that most of this apparent reversal of sentiment took place when national prohibition had already superseded the local option policy, and when great bodies of voters rightly regarded the local option law as a dead letter.

But if all this betokens rather too much of bias to be accounted useful information—except, indeed, so far as the disclosure of bias is useful in itself—what shall be said of the brewers' use of the Rev. Charles Stelzle's concession, in his Outlook article of June 2, last, to the effect that while prohibition has made workingmen sober, and has been of great benefit to workingmen as a whole, another result has been that "these same sober workingmen have become clearer-minded agitators of unrest, because they not only think more keenly and more deeply about their jobs but also about their general economic prospects." The brewers hold this up as a very damaging admission. Whatever the worker may have gained in physical and mental efficiency, they say, "this individual benefit would be more than offset by the discontent and rebellion . . . which is unmistakably attributable to prohibition." These are the brewers' exact words. But can the brewers realize what they really mean? Nothing less, of course, than that the brewers believe the country would be better off by keeping its workingmen constantly under a sufficient degree of alcoholic stupefaction to prevent them from becoming "clear-minded agitators of unrest," than by allowing them to reach a state of clear-mindedness wherein they would be capable of thinking clearly and deeply about their jobs and even of their own economic prospects. Which is better, American workers in the quietude and docility of perpetual alcoholic befuddlement, or in the unrest that goes with the clear-minded capacity to think and plan? The brewers have now expressed their preferences in the matter.

But while they seem to condone the befuddlement of the workers of the country in order that there shall be a minimization of unrest, they are apparently setting themselves in opposition to the saloon because of its tendency to promote insobriety. The fight for sobriety has been going on, for over 100 years, they say, and they have little doubts that "a great majority of the people want this to be the soberest nation in the world." But the saloon has always been "a drink shop" depending mainly upon the sale of the "potent" liquors which have been, in the view of the brewers, the cause of intoxication. Now the brewers are sure that "the great majority of men and women in this country are opposed to the saloon as an institution." But whither does their logic lead them? They would have us understand that saloons should be done away with because they tend to promote insobriety. They would have us believe that the menace to public morals and well-being lies in "potent" liquors only. They would persuade us that mild wines and beer are to be regarded as "practically non-intoxicating,"

or even as "actual antidotes to intemperance." Yet surely they can hardly forget that the drink bill of the United States under a liquor régime has been in overwhelming proportion for beer rather than for "potent" liquors. Or that the dispensing of beer is impracticable except with a more extensive establishment than a hip pocket or a bootleg. What else are the brewers doing than arguing the saloons out of existence on the basis of no necessity for "potent" liquors, and arguing them back again on the basis of the necessity of means for dispensing beer and light wine? And if the brewers really believe in alcoholic befuddlement of the country's workers as the safest means of preventing unrest, why any argument at all for doing away with saloons?

### The Throne of Greece

THE official announcement from Athens to the effect that the vacant throne of Greece will be offered to Prince Paul, third son of the former King Constantine, will probably leave Greece as unmoved as it certainly does the rest of the world. For considerably more than three years now, the Crown in Greece has been a negligible quantity, as far as the destinies of the country were concerned. King Alexander, who succeeded his father, Constantine, on the latter's banishment by the allied powers, in the July of 1917, never made any serious efforts to realize his position as titular head of the Greek Nation. On the contrary, his conduct, from first to last, appears to have been such as to render it almost impossible that his occupancy of the throne should be regarded as a permanent settlement; whilst it undoubtedly opened the door to well-nigh unlimited intrigue on the part of Constantine and his adherents.

At best, the arrangement was, of course, a compromise. Prince Alexander was chosen by the Allies to occupy the throne, three years ago, because of all the Greek princes he was supposed to be least hostile to the allied cause. No one imagined that he was a convinced supporter of the Venizelist policy. When, indeed, this chapter of the story comes to be written, if it ever is written, the probabilities are that it will reveal a wholly new vista of patience and statesmanship on the part of the Greek Premier. Mr. Venizelos, on several occasions, has avowed his belief that, at the present stage of her development, a limited monarchy, rather than a republic, is the better form of government for Greece, and no one has labored more patiently or more devotedly to serve and safeguard the throne of Greece than has Mr. Venizelos. In this task he has never had the cooperation, but, almost invariably, the opposition of the Crown itself. It is an opposition which began years ago in Crete, when Mr. Venizelos, so largely responsible for the great work of freeing that island from the Turk, refused to submit to the autocratic government of Prince George of Greece, brother of Constantine, who had been appointed High Commissioner of the island by the powers. King George never forgot the fact that Mr. Venizelos won on that occasion, and that his own son threw up his position and retired to Paris. Nevertheless, so generally was the young Cretan lawyer recognized, even eleven years ago, as the strong man of his day that King George, in 1909, at a time when revolution was threatening on all sides and his throne was actually tottering, swallowed his pride sufficiently to invite Mr. Venizelos to come to Athens "to advise the ministry."

Well, Mr. Venizelos came, of course, and carried all before him, and then when the people clamored for revolution, involving, as it most certainly would have, the overthrow of the dynasty, Mr. Venizelos calmly risked his own popularity in supporting the King, insisting upon reform rather than revolution as the way out. One of his first acts, indeed, was to reinstate the Crown Prince Constantine, as he then was, in his position as Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

That year was the great turning point in the history of the throne of Greece. Until then the position of the Crown had been precarious to the last degree. The tragic failure of the war with Turkey in 1897 and the régime of corruption and mismanagement which followed it had reduced the credit of the Crown, in the eyes of the Greek people, to a very low ebb indeed. Mr. Venizelos, when he took the reins of government in 1910, made the rehabilitation of the monarchy one of his chief concerns. His method, however, was very far indeed from being that of the orthodox royalist. Caring nothing for mere popularity himself, he did not seek mere popularity for the Crown. By good government and good statesmanship, he determined to make Greece contented and great, reckoning, and justly, that no surer way existed of establishing the throne on a sure foundation.

And so, every year that passed, the King and his house gained in favor with the Greek people. Years of failure and misgovernment were forgotten, and the end of the Second Balkan War found Constantine, who had succeeded his father, occupying a position of quite remarkable popularity with his people. Then came the onset of the great war, and the rest of the story is all too well known. Mr. Venizelos continued to labor for the dynasty in the same way that he had labored for it all along, namely, by laboring for the greatness of Greece. The smoldering opposition, however, which had always existed at court against the great Cretan was fanned into flame by the staunch opposition of Mr. Venizelos to the pro-German policy of King Constantine and his consort, and, at last, the difference between them widened into an open breach. Mr. Venizelos went to Salonika, and the great cleavage in the nation was definitely recognized.

From the moment, however, that it became clear that the Crown was irreconcilably opposed to the policy of Mr. Venizelos, the Crown ceased to have any important place in the national outlook, and became simply a rallying point for all those influences and interests from which Greece had been delivered, several years before, by the devoted labors of Mr. Venizelos. The banishment of King Constantine, in 1917, and the succession of Alexander brought about, at one stroke, the reunion of the country, and the definite participation of Greece in the great war on the side of the Allies. But, as far as the throne was concerned, it did no more than save it nominally as

an institution. Whether or not it should still be maintained is for Greece alone to decide. In any event, the accession of Prince Paul, still only a boy, could mean no more than the maintenance of an institution, the power of which would be purely nominal, and the influence of which, for the present at any rate, could be of little or no practical importance as a factor in framing the destiny of the country.

### When Mr. Lansing Writes a Book

IT HAS been stated, perhaps often, that anyone who writes at all, or who has ever written, is capable of producing at least one "good story." The theory is, no doubt, that in the experience of all persons there is enough of interesting commonplace, or enough of imagery, to furnish the groundwork for a readable volume, based on either fact or fancy. Possibly it is this assurance which has prompted Robert Lansing, former Secretary of State of the United States, to write a book. Surely no one would doubt that he has at hand the materials for an intensely interesting and engrossing contribution. At the moment, assuming that his plan is to publish, in some form, his personal diary compiled during his stay in Paris as one of the American delegates to the Peace Conference, it might be a safe forecast that, had his book been offered to the public a few weeks prior to the close of the political campaign, it would have proved to be one of "the six best sellers" of the year.

Mr. Lansing has remained discreetly silent since his retirement from the Cabinet, in February last. Through all the months during which the Senate was struggling with the Peace Treaty and its appended League of Nations Covenant, as well as throughout all the weeks of a bitter political campaign, when varied and conflicting interpretations of some of the provisions of the Treaty have been made by its proponents and its opponents, he, although possibly able to interpret the intent of disputed clauses more clearly than some of its friends or many of its critics, has refrained from saying anything, at least publicly, which might lend aid or comfort to either side. Mr. Lansing went to Paris, unquestionably, with the full confidence of President Wilson. Himself familiar with the vexing intricacies of international law and with the political traditions of his own country, he was popularly regarded, even by the President's warmest friends and admirers, as the "safety-clutch" on the delegation. His previous achievements had convinced the people of the United States of his unfailing conservatism, tempered always by clear-sightedness and a sane vision. Whether or not Mr. Lansing retained the unquestioning confidence of Mr. Wilson throughout all the long months of deliberation at the peace table has never been publicly revealed.

Those persons in the United States and elsewhere who have kept somewhat closely in touch with recent political and partisan affairs, and more particularly with the public discussions of the League of Nations issue, may have taken note of the fact, perhaps more or less significant, that neither Mr. Lansing nor the two other lay members of the American peace delegation have seen fit to enter a public defense of the League, at least in so far as the undertakings proposed for their own country are concerned. It has no doubt been observed, at the same time, that those Cabinet members who claim the continued confidence of the President have, without exception, interposed individual defenses. Possibly Mr. Lansing has not been invited to appear as an advocate in behalf of the Covenant, and it is commendable that his tact and modesty, if not a very proper regard for an implied pledge to keep inviolate, at least for the time being, state secrets of which he gained knowledge as a diplomat and confidential adviser, have caused him to remain silent. He is perhaps able to realize, as others may have suspected, that the theory of "open covenants, openly arrived at," has never, thus far, been projected far beyond the theoretical stage.

The statement has been made, often, that a comprehensive and inclusive history of no period can be written contemporaneously. If this is true of eras of peace and times of war, perhaps it is true also of peace conferences and peace treaties. The attractive advance notices of Mr. Lansing's book arouse interest, possibly as much because of what is withheld as because of what is promised, which, after all, is little more than that he is to write the book.

### Ha'pence

TWO or three decades ago, when the "penny-in-the-slot machine" first began to make its appearance in Great Britain; when the opportunity first began to be offered to the passer-by, in all manner of public places, to do business with these silent salesmen, who always took the money, and sometimes delivered the goods, there must have been some discerning people who recognized the fact that if the increase of such machines was very rapid the circulation of the ubiquitous penny would be quite considerably disturbed. A penny, once placed in a penny-in-the-slot machine, remained there, along with many brethren, until the collector came by with his fresh assortment of goods, and opened the doors to freedom. For days and even weeks at a time, hundreds of thousands of pence were withdrawn in this way from circulation.

However, as a matter of fact, nothing very serious seems to have happened until the introduction of the penny-in-the-slot gas meter. Then was there an invasion indeed! So popular were the new meters from the first, especially in working-class districts, that great numbers of them were installed, with the result that the penny-in-the-slot gas salesman must have quickly outnumbered all the other penny-in-the-slot salesmen put together. Now, in the big towns this did not so much matter. The gas man was forever on his rounds emptying meters and returning the pence to circulation. But in the villages and outlying country districts, the dearth of pence often became so acute that cash trade at the village shop threatened to be brought almost to a standstill, and often a hurried call would have to be sent to the district gas office for an official to come and raise

the siege. In process of time, of course, came the adjustment. More pence were put into circulation, and the days of the penny shortage became past history.

Today, in England, especially throughout the great London district, there is a ha'penny shortage, in a way much more acute, because much more sudden, than the penny shortage of some ten or twelve years ago. It all happened, indeed, almost overnight, when a general rise in fares on railways, busses, trams, and tubes caused the displacement of the penny from its previously unchallenged position as the unit. Where once the penny reigned supreme three ha'pence reigned in its stead, and the ha'penny was not equal to the demand. Previous to this change, it had made itself useful in many different ways. It had been invaluable in the purchase of evening papers and some morning papers, whilst it was wont to represent, especially in the days before the war, the "gilt on the ginger bread" for many tradesmen in fixing their prices. It quite frequently helped the penny out in a bus fare or a railway fare, and it reigned absolutely supreme at the "6½d. Bazaar."

Never before, however, has it been obliged to occupy such a prominent position as it at present occupies throughout the country, and it is undoubtedly justified in demanding, as it is doing, that the Royal Mint should come to its rescue, and that without delay.

Of course, in the very early days of its long history, the ha'penny could never have been placed in its present position. For in the days of the Conqueror, for instance, if a man needed a ha'penny to complete a payment or for any other purpose, he simply cut a penny in two, and so supplied himself. By the same simple process he would, once again, divide the halfpenny, and, lo, he was supplied with two farthings. It was not, indeed, until the reign of Henry I that ha'pence, or ha'pence, as, of course, they are always called, and farthings, became part of the regular coinage.

### Editorial Notes

IT IS, of course, a pretty quarrel, this little dispute between the Poles and the Lithuanians aenent Vilna, Suwalki, and Augustow. The Poles, it is understood, are in Vilna enjoying the proverbial benefits of possession, while the delegates of the Council of Ambassadors are in Suwalki seeking to untie the troublesome Gordian knot. If one studies maps closely, however, it is seen that historic Lithuania, as it existed in 1772, before the partition of Poland, included almost the whole of the province of Suwalki, except one-sixth of the district of Augustow. Lithuania today, however, corresponds roughly to six provinces, one of which is Vilna, and these cover a far greater territory than would be comprised under the name of ethnographic Lithuania. Such an ethnographic state would be too small, probably, to maintain its political and economic independence of Germany. Thus, the Lithuanians insist upon their much more extensive historic frontiers. But there comes, the rub. There are so many Poles included in this big belt that even a Solomon in all his wisdom might not reach a satisfactory solution of the points at issue concerning this Tom Tiddler's ground.

SO MANY contradictory statements have been made with regard to the coal supply in the United States that the public now pays little attention to them. Various reports from government sources, however, indicate that there will be coal for a while longer, and that the people need not be alarmed over the situation. As a matter of fact, an inspector of the United States Bureau of Mines recently investigated the coal resources of Utah, and found there two mines of bituminous coal in beds of such great thickness that their exhaustibility was considered to be hardly within the range of calculation. He declared these beds the thickest of the kind in the country. It seems reasonable to expect that coal will be utilized for heat and power for many years to come, though conservation measures to insure against waste and to bring about a larger development of hydro-electric power are likely to lessen the demands upon the coal mines.

THE ISLAND of Jamaica, in the British West Indies, rich in natural resources and active in trade, is awakening to a realization of the importance of good roads. The advent of the automobile has had much to do in the development of an agitation which now promises valuable results. The system of modern highways which it is proposed to build will mean the speedy development of parts of the island now more or less neglected because of their practical inaccessibility. Completion of a radial system of good roads would undoubtedly be followed by a general adoption of the motor truck for conveying the products to the sea. The increased speed and efficiency thus acquired would tend to promote larger production, and thereby increase the wealth of this already industrious island.

FORTY protesting Englishmen are credited with the intention of sailing from England in quest of an island home in the South Seas, where they can be free from fiscal oppression. Most of them are said to be clubmen, while the schooner, of these political pilgrims will sail the Spanish Main rigged up with all the comforts of a club on Piccadilly. The leader believes that their home will be on the Marquesas, familiar, more or less, through Robert Louis Stevenson's journeys. It is a well-founded trait of protesting communities, however, that the conditions they would most like to escape are the very ones which they set up under the new régime. The proper time to adjudge the latest refugees from oppression will be when they begin to impose the taxes necessary to meet the economic demands of the new colony.

AN INTERESTING reversal of the usual thing is apparent in the action of the New York employers who are "asking concessions by Labor by reason of a decrease in the price of commodities." They appear to be tactfully reminding Labor that there was a time, not many months ago, when it was Labor that was asking concessions, by reason of prices that were then steadily going up. If there is any rule applying in such matters, presumably it should work both ways.